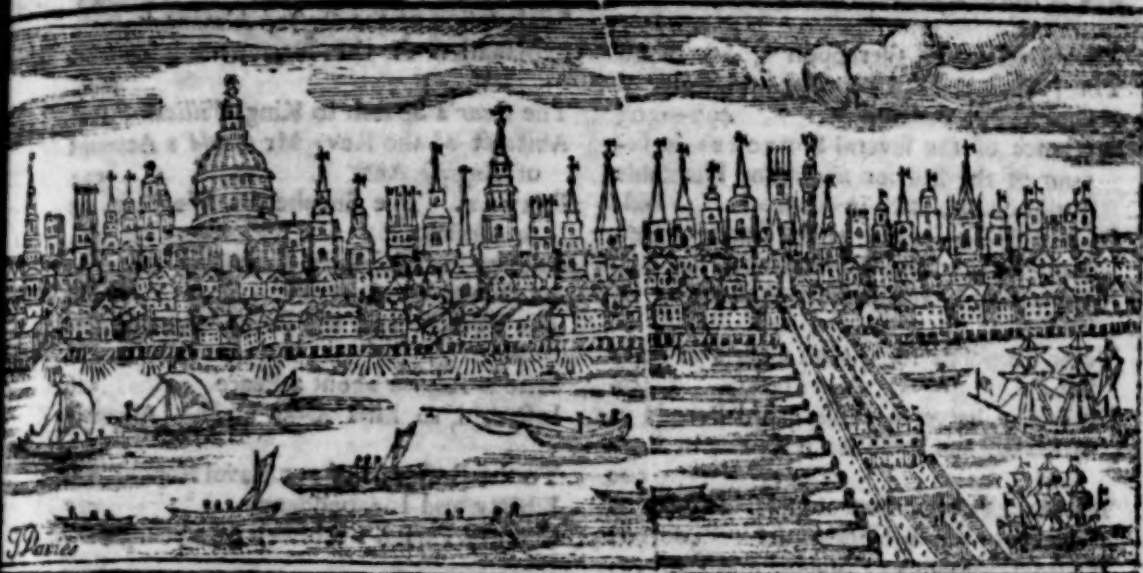


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For NOVEMBER, 1747.

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| <p>I. ANSWER of the States-General to the <i>French</i> Memorials and Declarations.</p> <p>II. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the Substance of the several SPEECHES, in favour of the Bill for abolishing the Heretable Jurisdictions, &amp;c. in <i>Scotland</i>.</p> <p>III. Abstract of the <i>Mechanical Practice of Physick</i>, continued.</p> <p>IV. Of the Air-Pump, Barometer, and Thermometer, and their Uses.</p> <p>V. Account of a remarkable SLEEPER.</p> <p>VI. KING'S Speech, and the two Addresses.</p> <p>VII. Resolutions of the States, about the Succession to the Stadtholdership, &amp;c.</p> <p>VIII. Description of <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i>.</p> <p>IX. Description of <i>Bedfordshire</i>.</p> <p>X. Rare Instance of <i>Turkish Justice</i>.</p> <p>XI. Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULT.</p> <p>XII. Reflections of the late Duke of <i>Buckingham</i>, in the Manner of ROCHEFOUCAULT.</p> <p>XIII. Account of <i>English ANTS</i>.</p> | <p>XIV. The CZAR'S Speech to K. WILLIAM.</p> <p>XV. A particular Account of the taking of the <i>Gloriosa</i>, a <i>Spanish</i> Man of War.</p> <p>XVI. Explanation of the <i>Oxford Almanack</i>.</p> <p>XVII. Explanation of the Stationers <i>Almanack</i>.</p> <p>XVIII. A Geometrical Question.</p> <p>XIX. List of Men of War destroy'd, or taken from the <i>French</i>.</p> <p>XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Opening of the new Parliament; Malefactors executed, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXI. POETRY: The Birth-Day Ode; an Ode to Sleep; to Miss K—y at D.—Assembly; Liberty and Independency; to <i>Fulvia</i>, singing; Ode to <i>Lycidas</i>; on a Lady's Picture; the Shepherd's Wedding; set to Musick, &amp;c.</p> <p>XXII. Promotions, Marriages and Births; Deaths, Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVI. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

N O V E M B E R, 1747.

*The following is the Declaration of the States General mention'd in his MAJESTY'S Speech, (see p. 516) being an Answer to a Memorial of the Abbe de la Ville, and a Declaration of the French King thereto annexed, presented to their High Mightinesses in April last, (see p. 186, 187,) and to another Memorial and Declaration presented to them in September last, of the same Tenor with the former, threatening to continue the Hostilities against the Territories of the Republick.*

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1747, N. S.



**R** E P O R T was made by M. Pieck van Zoelen, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, who by Virtue of, and in Obedience to the Commission given them by Resolution of the 17th of April last, have examin'd a Memorial presented to their H. M. the same Day, by M. de la Ville, Minister to his Majesty the King of France, by which that Minister communicated his said Majesty's Declaration, importing, 'That his Majesty had resolv'd to have no farther Regard for the Territory of the Republick, and that he had allowed the General of his Troops to take, without Distinction, all the Measures which his Ability and Experience in the Art of War should suggest to him: And the same Duputies having likewise, in Consequence of, and Obedience to, a farther Commission given them by Resolution of the 27th of Sept. last, examin'd the Memorial of the said M. de la Ville, which was read in the Assembly the same Day, and to which was annex'd a farther Declaration of his said Majesty, containing his Intentions, both with regard to Peace, and

November, 1747

to the Continuation of his Military Operations against the Republick :

After deliberating upon the Premises, the Assembly has found good, and resolv'd to give M. de la Ville, in Answer to his said Memorials, and the Declarations annexed to them :

**A** —That their H. M. have not hitherto answered the first Memorial, and its annex'd Declaration, because that a Piece, whose chief and only Tendency is to lay before them so unfriendly a Denunciation as, 'That his Majesty the King of France ' would no longer regard the Territory of ' the Republick, and that their H. M. were ' to expect Hostilities from his Majesty ' upon their Territory, when and where- ' soever Circumstances should render them ' necessary, or the Security of his Majesty's ' Conquests against the Designs of his Enemies, who might attempt to disturb him ' in them, should require,' did not seem to require any other Answer, but the actual Exertion of those Means which the Laws of God and Nature prescribe ;—and because their H. M. do not see what Good could be expected from any other Answer, seeing his Majesty had thought fit to put the projected Hostilities, with which he threaten'd the Republick, actually in Execution, that very Day on which the said first Memorial, and its annexed Declaration, were delivered to their H. M. and thus gave them Warning, if a Proverbial Expression may be used, with a Word and a Blow.

**B** But what has since happen'd, differing widely from the Tenor of the said Declaration, has more fully discover'd his Majesty's true Design ; and shews plainly, that amidst so many Protestations of Esteem and Friendship for the Republick, and under Colour of desiring to promote a general Peace, his Majesty's sole and real Inten-

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tion is, to make himself absolute Master of this State, to crush it with the Weight of his Arms, and to reduce it to his Obedience. The Thing is already effected in Part; and its being so, has the more indispensably obliged their H. M. to oppose it in a more effectual Manner, and to express, by all the most adequate Ways and Methods, their Resentment of the Injustice done in so flagrant a Manner to them and their Subjects. They would not however proceed to such a Resolution, without first laying open to his Majesty, and at the same Time to the whole impartial World, the lawful Reasons that move them to it, the Injustice of the Proceedings which force them thereto, and the Candour and Sincerity which have been at all Times, and upon all Occasions, the Rule of their Conduct.

All the World knows, that their H. M. confining their Desires to the Preservation of the Republick, and of their lawful Possessions, without any Ambition of enlarging them, at the Expence of their Neighbours, have ever placed their Safety in defensive Alliances with those Powers, who are the fittest to protect them, and whose Interests coincide the most with theirs.

In this View, their H. M. have had, many Years before the present Troubles were somented, defensive Alliances with the House of *Austria*, and with the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in whose Safety and Preservation they were, even abstractedly from these Alliances, as nearly and essentially concerned, as in their own; and, by these Alliances they were obliged to furnish, not only a limited Succour, but also their whole Force, in case of Necessity; and even to declare War against the Aggressor.

When, after the Death of the late Emperor *Charles VI.* his Most Christian Majesty, under Colour of supporting the Pretensions of the House of *Bavaria*, tho' at the same Time under as strong Obligations as their H. M. to maintain the Pragmatick Sanction, was pleased to form and execute by an actual Attack, the Design of annihilating the House of *Austria*, or at least of reducing it so low, as never to be of any farther Weight in the Affairs of *Europe*, nor able to maintain, with any Vigour, the Possessions that should be left to it; her present Imperial Majesty, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, call'd upon their H. M. in the most earnest and serious Manner, to fulfil the Engagements they had contracted by the above-mention'd defensive Alliances.

A Thing so just and equitable in itself, and so warrantable and void of Reproach

among civiliz'd Nations, as the fulfilling of Engagements equally agreeable to the good Faith, upon which they were contracted, and to the Interests of the Republick, was nevertheless found to be so disagreeable to his Most Christian Majesty, that when the Republick was observed to have any Dispositions thereto, all imaginable Engines were put in Motion, as well within the Republick as without, in order to hinder the Accomplishment of them, and, on the contrary, to keep the Republick not only in a total Inaction, but even to engage her in a Neutrality, and thus to separate her entirely from her Allies.

To this End it was, that not only all Sorts of under-hand Insinuations, and other Methods were made use of; but also that in the Year 1741, when his Majesty began to attack the House of *Austria* with open Force, he sent a formidable Army to the very Frontiers of the Republick, which for a long Time kept her almost surrounded and block'd up, in order to intimidate their H. M. and to put it out of their Power to stir.

It was with no other View, but to hinder or divert their H. M. from performing their Engagements, that his Majesty made to one of the Republick's Ministers in 1742, some Discovery of his Thoughts about a Peace:—For these Thoughts were so full of Difficulties, that it was judged they could neither be made use of, nor any Good be expected from them. Besides, his Majesty's Ministers cannot but have known, that their H. M. never receiv'd, either directly or formally, any Overture about these Thoughts; in as much as it had been agreed, that, if no Use could be made of the said Overtures, they should be buried in Oblivion, as if they had never been made at all:—And yet his Majesty's said Ministers have since spoken of them several Times, publicly, and with the greatest Affectation, as a Canal whereby his Majesty's pacifick Dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses.

With this same View of preventing their H. M. from the Execution of their solemn Engagements, did his Most Christian Majesty, in the said Year 1742, offer to give up the Town of *Dunkirk* to be garison'd by their H. M. Troops; with respect to which Town his Britannick Majesty, who was their H. M. Confederate in supporting the House of *Austria*, was then complaining, that his Most Christian Majesty acted contrary to the Faith of Treaties;—his Most Christian Majesty being well assured, that if their H. M. listened to such an Offer, they would have expos'd themselves to be



led imperceptibly into that Inaction, wherein it had been his chief Endeavour to keep them.

All this however could not influence their H. M. Constancy and good Faith in fulfilling their Engagements, which they have ever consider'd as sacred; and they at last determin'd in 1743, to furnish, for the first Time, a Succour of Troops to her Imperial Majesty the Queen of *Hungary and Bohemia*; and at a Time, when the House of *Austria*, which had been reduced by his Most Christian Majesty's violent and hostile Attacks to the very Brink of Ruin, was miraculously deliver'd by the visible Hand of Providence, and just beginning to take Breath again. This gave such Offence to his Most Christian Majesty, that in the following Year 1744, their H. M. had the Mortification to see the *Austrian Netherlands*, which according to Treaties were to serve for their Barrier, and the Fortresses of those Countries, which were allotted them for that Purpose, and garison'd with their own Troops, attack'd in the same hostile Manner by the Arms of his Most Christian Majesty, notwithstanding that this very Barrier was comprehended in the Rights and Possessions, which he had guarantied to them by a solemn Treaty in 1717: Inasmuch, that from thenceforth open Violence was employ'd, instead of all the other Ways and Methods which had till then been made use of towards the Republick.

Their H. M. did not fail to make the most serious Remonstrances against this Treatment, and to declare that they look'd upon the *Austrian Netherlands* as a Part of their own Frontier, as they in Reality are; and that thus, by attacking them, the Republick herself was attack'd in her Barrier. Moreover, they sent expressly an Extraordinary Deputation to his Majesty, as well with a View to dissuade him from that Enterprize, as to promote the salutary Work of Peace, before Matters should come to greater Extremities, and to beg that his Majesty would make to them some confidential Overtures of the Conditions which he might think proper towards attaining it: But, notwithstanding all foregoing Protestations of his Majesty's Inclination to Peace, their Endeavours were fruitless; and they, on the contrary, were soon reduced to see, not only the whole *Austrian Netherlands*, and consequently the Bulwark of the Republick, subdued by the Superiority of his Majesty's Arms, but also many of the principal and best Fortresses and Strong-Holds of that Country, which were set apart for the Security of their H. M. Barrier, and in which they had the Right of Garison, razed and dismantled; where-

by they are absolutely and irreparably stript, and for ever depriv'd of a Barrier, which cost so much Blood and Treasure in the preceding War, and was guarantied and secur'd to them by the most solemn Treaties; and all this without having the least Regard to the numberless and pressing Representations, Instances, and Complaints, made from Time to Time by their H. M. upon that Subject: — A too manifest Proof of his Majesty's true Designs against this Republick!

His Most Christian Majesty did not stop here; but undertook to support and foment a Rebellion in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, begun and carried on under the Direction of the Pretender's eldest Son; which, had it been attended with Success, would have brought about a total Subversion of the Religious and Civil Establishment in that Kingdom, and thus have thrown the Religion and Liberty of the Republick into the most imminent Danger. — And when their H. M. sent thither a Body of their Troops, conformably to the Treaties subsisting between his *Britannick* Majesty and the Republick, (Treaties which oblige to no more than what their common Interests call'd upon them to do in a Case of that Importance,) his Most Christian Majesty resented it afresh to such a Degree, that, under the Pretence of these Troops having been sent contrary to the Tenor of the Capitulations, by which they were bound (tho' the contrary of this has been clearly demonstrated) he took Occasion from thence to repeal, and consequently to break the Treaty of Commerce concluded in the most solemn Manner between his Majesty and the Republick in 1739; and likewise to refuse to exchange or ransom the Republick's Troops that were Prisoners of War, notwithstanding that the same is regulated by a formal Cartel; and his Majesty has been pleas'd to persist to this Day in the said Refusal, altho' their H. M. have long since remov'd the Pretext that was alledged for that Purpose.

Whilst all this was doing, his Most Christian Majesty, in order still to preserve some Appearance of being really dispos'd to the Re-establishment of Peace, did indeed propose to their H. M. by a publick Memorial in 1745, the holding of a General Congress. But Experience has sufficiently shewn, that such Assemblies seldom or never produce any Effect, but tend rather to embroil Matters than to clear them up, unless some Preliminaries be concerted before-hand by the Powers at War. For this Reason their H. M. always prompted by the same ardent and sincere Desire of bring-

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ing about a Pacification, which had been the Principle of their Conduct from the Beginning of the Troubles, endeavour'd to open another Way, which they flatter'd themselves would lead more directly to that great End; and, setting about it with the most hearty Zeal, they sent successively two Extraordinary Ministers to his Most Christian Majesty, not with the secret Intention of gaining Time, as the abovemention'd Declaration does them the Injustice to suspect, but with the most sincere Desire of Peace, and with the greatest Uprightness in the World:—This they solemnly protest; and think they have given more than sufficient Proofs of it.—But, by Reason of the hard and unacceptable Conditions, which his Majesty wanted to prescribe to their H. M. and their Allies, the Thing did not succeed; and the Negotiation having been transferr'd to the Conferences at *Breda*, it soon appear'd there, that his Majesty had no serious Intention that Way. For at that very same Time, and even before the Conferences were begun, Endeavours had been used on his Part at the Court of *Portugal*, without the Privy either of his *Britannick* Majesty, or of their H. M. towards the Opening of another Congress under the Mediation of his *Portuguese* Majesty; with the Pretext, that their H. M. were not neutral, but ought to be consider'd as a Power actually at War. And when a Difference arose about admitting to the Conferences the Ministers of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, whose Interests were chiefly to be discuss'd there, their Admission was contested on the Part of his Majesty; altho' his own Ally, the King of *Spain*, afterwards found it so reasonable, that he most earnestly insisted upon it, as well for those Courts, as for himself; and soon after that this Difficulty was remov'd, his Majesty was pleas'd abruptly to break off the Conferences.

This being the true State of Things to the very Moment of the Republick's being hostilely attack'd in her own Territory, their H. M. could not but be astonish'd to see, that they could think proper to assert, with so much Affectation, in the Declaration above-mention'd, his Majesty's particular Regard for their H. M. his Moderation towards them, the sincere Desire he has always express'd of a Reconciliation, in so far, that his Majesty could not possibly give them stronger Proofs than he did, of his Affection and Confidence, nor go greater Lengths in his Regards for them; whilst with all this it is certain, that whoever will compare the said Allegations with what has pass'd, and judge impartially of both, must be struck with Surprise, and conclude on the contrary,

that no free and independent State can be worse treated, than their H. M. have been by his Most Christian Majesty; and that without any other Reason whatsoever, but because they would not renounce their Engagements, would not separate from their Allies, and, in a Word, would not submit themselves to his Will and Desires, to their own Prejudice.

But, as if all this had not been enough, the hostile Invasion has been continu'd against the Republick's own immediate Territory and ancient Possession, which, as well as their Barrier, were guarantied to their H. M. on the Part of his Most Christian Majesty by the Treaty of 1717: This, therefore, can't be consider'd in any other Light, but as a Breach of Faith, the said Treaty being still in Force, since their H. M. are not at a declar'd War with his Majesty.

In order to give a Colour to this Invasion, two principal Reasons have been alledged in the said Declaration; but Reasons, which can as little stand the Test of Justice, as they are irreconcilable with the Thing itself, and with the Hostilities that have ensued.

As to the first, namely, That the Rules of War, and the Security of the King's Conquests against the Designs of his Enemies, render'd this Invasion necessary:—

What does it mean, but this, That it is lawful to invade and possess one's self of a Neighbour's Country, whenever it is agreeable to one's Interest so to do; and, that in order to cover one's own Possessions, he may lawfully make himself Master of those of his Neighbour?—A Maxim hitherto unknown in the Law of Nations, and in all Countries in the World; and which, if it were to take Place, would put an End to all publick Safety. Ambition knows no Bounds:—No sooner shall an Invader have got Footing in his Neighbour's Country, but he may, with the same Right, or rather with equal Injustice, attack his next Neighbour.—These are the true Steps to Universal Monarchy; and this is a Lesson for all the Powers of the Earth, who are essentially concerned in opposing so pernicious an Enterprize, founded upon so pernicious a Maxim. Besides, if this Reason could ever have any Force, in order to make it applicable to the present Case, that Necessity of covering the King's Conquests against the Designs of his Enemies, ought actually to have existed; and yet *Dutch Flanders* was attack'd and reduced by his Majesty's Arms, when there was not a single Man of his Enemies in that Country; and consequently, without any imaginable Necessity of attacking it.

The second Reason alledg'd is, That

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their H. M. allow'd his Majesty's Enemies a Retreat upon their Territory, and that they furnish'd them with abundant Succours of all Kinds.—It is certain, that, when their H. M. furnish'd Succours to their Allies, by Virtue of defensive Alliances which subsisted long before those Allies were become his Majesty's Enemies, they did nothing but what is authorised by the Law of Nations, and what Justice itself required of them; neither does such their Conduct furnish a lawful Reason for attacking them in a hostile Manner upon that Account:—It is no less certain, that, when their H. M. doubled this Succour, upon the Occasion of their own Barrier's being attack'd, this Measure was the more incontestably lawful, as it was taken, merely in the Defence of their own Rights and Possessions; and so much the less can it be alledged as a Reason for treating the Republick like an Enemy.—And lastly, tho' their H. M. after their Barrier was utterly lost, did receive the Troops of their Allies into their Territory, partly for their own Defence, and partly with a View to recover with united Force, what had been taken from the Allies in common; even this could not furnish a lawful Reason for committing Hostilities against the Republick herself; unless People will suppose, that their H. M. are not allowed to make use of the Forces of their Allies to cover the Republick's Dominions and Territory against an Invasion; or that it was not lawful for them to put themselves in a Condition, and take Measures with their Allies, in order to recover what had been taken from them; but that they ought to have dismiss'd their Allies Troops, and left themselves to the Discretion of those, who had already deprived them of their Barrier; which is a glaring Absurdity. Moreover, what has been said above, may be apply'd here, namely, That the Invasion was made in a Place, where not one of his Majesty's Enemies had retreated: All which the more strongly evinces the Groundlessness of the Reason abovementioned.

As to the rest, the State of the Case cannot be alter'd by what is inserted in the Declaration; namely, 'That his Most Christian Majesty has given express Orders to the Commanders of his Army, to take Care that the French Troops, which shall enter the Territory of the United Provinces, observe the most rigorous Discipline; that his Majesty was far from desiring to disturb the Religion, the Government, or the Commerce of the Republick, but would on the contrary, grant her Subjects all Manner of Protection; and that his Majesty would consider the Towns which he should take,

' only as Pledges, which he promised to restore.'—The Point in Question here, is, the hostile Invasion, which his Majesty has undertaken against the Territory of the Republick, and the violent Reduction, (which is still continuing) of so many of the Republick's Places; with respect to which, they may do whatever they please when once they are in Possession of them; for neither their H. M. nor their Subjects, can by any Means trust to the fair Promises, with which these Hostilities are accompany'd, and which have no other Tendency, but to palliate, if possible, the Injustice of the Proceeding. The Republick's Subjects want no other Protection but that of their lawful Sovereign; and their H. M. themselves can place no Confidence in those who seize their Possessions, and protest at the same Time, that it is not these Possessions, but their Confidence, which they are desirous of acquiring.

Besides, their H. M. Subjects have already experienced to their Sorrow how little such Promises are to be depended upon, by the numberless Oppressions and Exactions which they suffer from his Majesty's Troops:—And the Promise of restoring the Towns and Countries that have been invaded, is as little to be rely'd on as the rest; since, according to his Majesty's own Declaration, it is restrain'd to this express Period and Condition, 'That the said Restitution shall only be made, as soon as the United Provinces shall have given clear Proofs of their no longer furnishing Succours of all Kinds to the Enemies of his Majesty's Crown;' and consequently, this Restitution is not to be expected, unless their H. M. renounce the Engagements which they have contracted with their Allies; which would be Injustice itself, and is the very Thing to which it has been their principal Study to bring the Republick from the Beginning. Inasmuch that they end in the very same Manner as they began, only with this Difference, That in case their H. M. do not submit themselves in this to his Majesty's Will, a Resolution is now taken to subdue the Republick.

Their H. M. had thus far prepar'd their Answer to M. de la Ville's said Memorial and its annex'd Declaration, when they very unexpectedly receiv'd that Minister's second Memorial, with a farther Declaration of his Most Christian Majesty. But they have found nothing in it, that requires any new Answer; this second Declaration being entirely of a Piece with the first, and tending only, on the one Hand, to inculcate afresh his Majesty's Inclination to a General Pacification, whilst, on the other, it again lays before their H. M. a Denunciation

ciation no less disagreeable than the first, *viz.* That they design to go on with Hostilities and Violences against the Republic's Territory, upon the same Footing as before.

Their H. M. desire nothing more ardently, than to receive Proofs of the Sincerity of his Majesty's Intentions in favour of a General Peace, and to be convinced by Effects, that his Majesty is, in good Earnest, more affected, with the Publick Calamities, under which so many Nations groan, than intent upon his own Aggrandizement. — Their H. M. are persuaded, that their Allies have the same Sentiments; and that they are very far from being inflexible on this Head, as it is advanced in the last Declaration. But it is not enough to make Protestations in general Terms. Nothing but Actions and Effects, conducted by a just Moderation, can enable one to form a Judgment of inward Sincerity; and of these their H. M. and their Allies have hitherto had but little Experience. Neither is so salutary an End to be attain'd by prescribing the Ingredients of a General Pacification according to private Desires and Caprice, much less by Methods of Violence; especially when they are employ'd against an innocent Republick, who, from the Beginning of the Troubles to this Day, has desir'd nothing but a just and reasonable Peace, and who has not given so much as the Shadow of a lawful Reason for being treated in such a Manner. — Violence can naturally produce nothing but Violence; and Enmity must certainly raise Enmity; so that as long as their H. M. are treated as they have been hitherto, they must of Necessity follow these Rules.

At such a Juncture, then, their High Mightinesses, forced by Necessity on the one Side, and on the other by the indispensable Duty of employing those Means which God and Nature have put in their Hands, in Defence of their Subjects, and for the Preservation of their Liberty and Religion, and every thing else that is dear to them; and putting their Trust in the Justice of their Cause, and in the Assistance of Almighty God, who has so often and sometimes miraculously deliver'd them out of the Hands of their Enemies, are firmly resolv'd to venture their Fortunes, their Lives, and every Thing without Exception to the very last Extremity, in their lawful Defence; and to make use of the Right which his Majesty's own Conduct gives them, of acting by Way of Reprisal,

as he acts towards them, and consequently of cutting off, dissipating, and obstructing, wherever it shall be in their Power, all the Resources which may furnish his Majesty the Means of continuing his Invasion of the Republick, with superior Forces. — As to the rest, their H. M. declare, that in acting thus, it is no more their Intention to break with his Majesty, than it is his Majesty's Intention to break with them; but that what they do, is merely in order to oppose the Injustice which is done to them and their Subjects in so flagrant and affecting a Manner. — Their H. M. shall however always be ready and willing to contribute to the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity, and of a general Peace, as what they have at all Times sincerely wish'd for upon just and reasonable Conditions.

And it is farther resolv'd, that a Copy of this Answer shall be sent to all the Ministers of the Republick at Foreign Courts, with Orders to communicate the same to those Courts where they respectively reside; begging the said Courts to take into Consideration the dangerous Situation into which the Republick is now brought, and the pernicious Maxims, in consequence of which she is threaten'd by the King of France with Slavery and total Ruin; and of what unhappy Consequence it would be to all the Powers in Europe, if they should suffer such Maxims to be establish'd: — Conjuring them by the Interest they have in their own Liberty and Preservation, and in that of all Europe, to consider this their H. M. Answer, and the Declaration it contains, as extorted from them by the extreme Necessity to which they are reduced for their own Defence, and that of their Subjects; and entreating them to join and assist their H. M. in opposing the Calamities with which the Republick is so unjustly threaten'd, and the Consequences which all other Powers must apprehend therefrom.

And a Copy of this Answer shall likewise be sent to the Council of State, to the respective Colleges of Admiralty, to the Directors of the East and West India Companies, and where else it shall be necessary; signifying to them at the same Time, that their H. M. have resolv'd, upon the Grounds contain'd in the said Answer, and conformably to their Intention therein declared, to make Reprisals upon the King of France and his Subjects, and to do them all Sorts of Damage wherever it shall be in their Power; and that the said Colleges shall therefore take their Measures accordingly.



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 454.

*Our Club having got a Copy of the Returns made by the Judges, or Lords of Session, in Scotland, relating to Heretable Jurisdictions, and Heretable Sheriffships, in that Part of the United Kingdom; and also a Copy of the Bill passed last Session, for abolishing those Jurisdictions, &c. it occasion'd several Debates in our Club, the Substance of which I shall give you as follows:*

*The Arguments, or Speeches, made in Favour of the Bill were to this Effect:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**A** S I moved for the Order of this Day, it will, I know, be expected, that I should say something upon the Subject; and I shall begin with acquainting you, that I have drawn my Thoughts up into the Form of a Bill, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before you, after having explained the several Clauses thereof, and given you my Reasons why such a Bill is now, in my Opinion, become necessary.

Sir, the Subject being vastly copious, I am afraid I shall inroach upon your Patience; but when Gentlemen consider the Necessity, I hope I shall be favoured with their Indulgence; for I shall be as short as possible, and shall for that Purpose give you my Thoughts in the most distinct Method I am capable of. I shall first take into Consideration the *Two Returns* from the Lords of Session, which according to our Order is the proper Business of the Day; and I shall explain wherein I agree with, and wherein I differ from them. As I am acquainted with the great Abilities of some of them, and as they appear to have been at great Pains in endeavouring to give you all possible Satisfaction, with regard to the Matters referred to them, it is with great Caution that I differ from them in any one Point, and indeed it is but in very few. Whether my Reasons are sufficient, I shall leave to the Determination of this House. I shall next, Sir, consider the *Articles of Union*, and humbly offer my Opinion, how far, I think, we are bound up by them, and how far we are left at Liberty, with respect to the Matters now under our Consideration. And, lastly, I shall explain the Bill I am to lay before you, and give you my Reasons for each respective Clause.

From hence, Sir, you must see, that I cannot avoid taking up a great deal of your Time, therefore I must again bespeak Gen-

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tle mens Patience, and the Importance of the Subject will, I hope, obtain their close Attention. As to the *Returns* from the Lords of Session, their Lordships have very properly made *Two* distinct *Returns*, because there were two distinct Orders sent to them; one requiring them to prepare the Draught of a Bill for remedying the Inconveniences arising from the several Kinds of Heretable Jurisdictions in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland; and for making more effectual Provision for the regular Administration of Justice throughout that Part of the United Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there: And the other requiring them to enquire and consider what Regalities and Heretable Sheriffships are subsisting within that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, what Persons are now in Possession thereof, and which of such Regalities were granted before the Act of the 11th Parliament of King James the Second of Scotland, intituled, That all Regalities being in the King's Hands be annexed to the Royalty; and which of them since; and as to such as have been granted since, which of them were granted with Deliverance in Parliament, and which without.

To this last Order, Sir, the Lords of Session have in their *Return* given us very sufficient Reasons, why they could not furnish us with any satisfactory Lights upon that Head; and as to the first Order, they have in their *Return* told us, very truly, that it is impossible to make effectual Provision for the regular Administration of Justice, confining the same to the King's Courts and Judges, in that Part of the United Kingdom, without taking away several Kinds of Heretable Jurisdictions, which by the Articles of the Union were secured to the Proprietors, as *Rights of Property*; and therefore could not, without due Satisfaction, be taken from them; from whence they thought it improper for them to make the Draught of a Bill, that should set out with extinguishing those Rights of Property, or should proceed on a Supposition, that no such Rights subsisted, when they verily believed many did. As the Order did not empower them to provide for any Satisfaction to the Proprietors of these Heretable Jurisdictions, this likewise must be allowed to be a good Reason for their not furnishing us, in the Terms of the Order, with the Draught of a Bill; but they have done as much as was in their Power: They have given us the Reason why those Heretable Jurisdictions were at

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first

first established, with their Opinion how they may be abolished; and tho' they have not sent us a Bill in due Form, they have presented us with such Heads as have been of great Use to me in forming the Draught I have made.

They begin with telling us, that the Reason of old for lodging such high Jurisdictions in powerful Families, was because of the Difficulty the Government was then under, of bringing Offenders to Justice, and executing the Laws; that in the *Highlands of Scotland* this Difficulty still remains; and that before any Hopes can be entertained of seeing a regular Administration of Justice, by the King's Courts and Judges there, due Care must be taken to bring that Part of the Country under Subjection to the Law, and to secure the Execution of all Kinds of Process therein. For this Purpose, Sir, they propose, 1<sup>st</sup>, That Circuit-Courts be held twice in every Year at *Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness*; and here they insinuate, that it may be proper to provide Accommodation for the Judges at some Places in the *Highlands*, in order to hold Circuit-Courts in the Heart of the Country. In both these I agree with their Lordships; for nothing can contribute more to a settled Peace in any Country, than a strict and speedy Administration of Justice; and if our Circuit-Courts were to pass through the *Highlands*, D it would tend towards civilizing the People, and giving them an awful Respect for the Government of their Country.

They have proposed, 2<sup>dly</sup>, Sir, That the Tryal of all Crimes, inferring the Loss of Life or Member, should be confined to the High Court of Justiciary at *Edinburgh*, or to the Judges in their Circuits, because one of the greatest Inconveniences resulting from private Jurisdictions, is the Dependence upon the Lord of the Jurisdiction, arising from the Power he has of inflicting capital or other severe corporal Punishments; but still reserving to the Lords of the Jurisdictions, the Escheats arising from the several Convictions within their respective Jurisdictions, to which they have Right by their Charters; but then their Lordships propose, that the Tryal of Offenders, even for Crimes that infer the Loss of Life or Member, should still be left under some Restrictions, to Sheriffs, Stewards, and other Judges of inferior Jurisdictions; and that without Distinction, whether those Judges be appointed by the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdiction, or by the Crown.

Now, Sir, with regard to this Article, I must differ in every Part of it from their Lordships. Most Men have as great a Regard for their Property as for their Lives; therefore, to leave the Determination of

Property in those Lords of Hereditary Jurisdictions, would create such a Dependence upon them, as I think inconsistent with a well regulated Government; and Escheats of all Kinds ought, I think, to be vested in the Crown, for defraying, as far as they will go, the Expence of our Civil Government, or for being granted to the Heirs of the convicted Person, when by their past or future Conduct they appear to have deserved well of the Publick. Then with regard to Sheriffships, and other inferior Jurisdictions, such of them as are Hereditary, will hereafter, as they have done heretofore, create too great a Dependence upon the Lord, especially if you leave to them the Tryal of any capital Offence.

For these Reasons, Sir, I am against our doing Things by Halves: I am for abolishing all these Hereditary Jurisdictions at once, and allowing to each respective Lord Proprietor such a Price or Compensation, as shall by the Judges in *Scotland* be deemed just and reasonable; and if you do this, no bad Consequence can, I think, ensue from your leaving to the Sheriff's Court, and other inferior Courts, the same Jurisdiction and Power they are now intitled to by the Laws and Customs of *Scotland*.

The 3<sup>d</sup> Article mentioned by the Lords of Session, in their Report, relates, Sir, to the Tryal of Causes, and therein they have told us, that the Law of that Part of the United Kingdom has retained Tryals by Juries, in all capital and other Crimes that are atrocious, but has departed from the Use of Juries in almost all Causes of a civil Nature, and has lodged the Power of determining on the Import of the Evidence in such Causes in the Judges, with great Advantage to the Suitors, and to the general Satisfaction of the Subjects; that it has also denied Credit to parole Evidence, for the Establishment of Debts and Contracts of divers Kinds, and relies on written Documents in such Cases, for the Recovery of which, when necessary in Judgment, different Processes are contrived; from all which it is apparent, that Causes of a civil Nature in that Country require a Form of Proceeding inconsistent with the Shortness of the Abode Judges can make on their Circuits, in any one Station; and that therefore, tho' criminal Causes are, and may by them be tried, to the great Advantage of the Subject, and Peace of the Kingdom, civil Causes cannot.

Upon this Head, Sir, tho' I think the Tryal of all Facts, where there may be a Contrariety of Evidence, ought, in civil as well as criminal Causes, to be left to a Jury of Neighbours, who are certainly the best Judges of the Character of the Witnesses; tho', I think, it is trusting too much



much to the Judge, to make him Judge of the Fact as well as the Law, yet as the People in that Country are satisfied with it, I am for leaving the Law, in this Respect, as it stands at present; but as in civil Causes the Judge has in that Country so great a Power, it furnishes us with a very strong Argument for abolishing all Hereditary Jurisdictions in that Country, even as to the Tryal of civil Causes; for as the Judge has by this Means a greater Power over the Property of every Man within his Jurisdiction, than is lodged in any Judge in England, it cannot fail of procuring him almost a blind Submission from every Man whose Property lies thus in a great Measure at his Mercy.

Their Lordships, in the 4th Place, inform us, that by the Law of that Part of the United Kingdom, all parole Evidence given in criminal Causes, must be reduced into Writing, and made a Part of the Record, which occasions great and unnecessary Loss of Time to the Court, and raises the Expence of the Extract or Copy of the Record; and they give us their Opinion, that tho' in criminal Proceedings before an inferior Magistrate, whose Sentences are liable to Review, it may be necessary to continue the Practice as it now is, yet it would tend much to the Dispatch of Business, and to the Ease of the Subject, to give over this Practice; but that lest any unforeseen Inconvenience should hereafter arise, the new Regulation for this Purpose should be made Temporary. In all which, Sir, I perfectly agree with their Lordships.

In the 5th Article of their Report they have told us, that no civil Action where the Demand is under 200 Marks *Scottish*, or 11 l. 2 s. 2 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> d. *Sterling*, can, by their Law, be tried in the first Instance before the Court of Session, but must commence before the inferior Magistrate within the County, where Justice may be had at Home, and without great Expence; and that the immediate Tryal and Punishment of petty Offences "we been at all Times left to Sheriffs, Stewards, and Magistrates of Boroughs; both which have been found of great Benefit; especially considering, that if any Iniquity be committed, in the Course of their Proceedings, it may be summarily set to Rights by the Process of *Suspension*, which is a Process in the Nature of an Appeal to the higher Court, and which has always been found of considerable Utility to the Subject; therefore, they say, tho' Expediency may require confining the Tryal of all Crimes inferring capital or any Kind of corporal Punishment, to the High Court of Judiciary, and the Judges thereof in their Circuits; yet it may

be considered, whether the Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs and other inferior Magistrates, with respect to lesser Offences and civil Causes, as now established, ought not to be confirmed, and those inferior Magistrates encouraged to do their Duty.

Upon these last Words, Sir, they, in the 6th Place, observe, that the Sheriffs and Stewards have at present no other legal Reward for doing their Duty, than Sentence Money, which is a Sort of Poundage out of the Sums decreed for; and their Lordships say, that if this Sentence Money were discharged, and in lieu thereof a reasonable Salary were allowed to the Judge, in Proportion to the valued or assessed Rent of each Shire or Stewarty; and if the Judge were to hold his Office *quam diu se bene gesserit*, Men would soon be found willing to qualify themselves for the Discharge of such Offices, and desirous to continue in them, by the faithful Discharge of their Trust; so that it would then become a Matter of less Moment, by whom such Judge was appointed.

Now, Sir, with regard to these two Heads, I differ but little from their Lordships. I can foresee no Inconvenience in leaving to inferior Magistrates the Determination of civil Causes of small Value, or the Tryal and Punishment of petty Offences, provided such Magistrates in Counties and Stewartries be appointed by the Crown; but if such Magistrates were to be appointed by Lords of Hereditary Jurisdictions, I can easily foresee, that notwithstanding their being allowed a Salary from the Publick, notwithstanding their being appointed to hold their Office *quam diu se bene gesserint*, they would still have a great Dependence upon the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdiction, because these Lords would take Care to appoint none but such as on Account of their Tenures, or for some other Reason, would find themselves obliged to follow their Directions; and by the Means of these inferior Magistrates, the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdiction would still preserve that dangerous Influence which they now have over all those within their Jurisdiction. But if we abolish all Hereditary Jurisdictions, and vest in the Crown the Appointment of Sheriffs and Stewards, I shall be for giving them a more extensive Jurisdiction than is proposed by the Lords of the Session; for I shall be for vesting in them a Power to try and punish all Crimes that do not infer Loss of Life or Member; and I shall be for raising the Value of those civil Causes which are hereafter to be brought in the first Instance before them, which the Increase of Property, and the Decrease of the Value of Gold and Silver, within

this last Century, renders, in my Opinion, highly reasonable. At the same Time I most readily agree with their Lordships, that what is called Sentence Money should be abolished, because it makes the Interest of the Judge to decree always for the Plaintiff, and to impose exorbitant Fines upon petty Offences, or to commute for great Offences by imposing a heavy Fine instead of some corporal Punishment. And for this Reason I join with them in thinking, that a reasonable Salary ought to be allowed to these inferior Magistrates, and that they ought to hold their Office *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The last Head mentioned by the Lords of Session, Sir, relates to the Jurisdiction of Barons within their Baronies, and as there is a Difference between those called Barons in *Scotland*, and those called Barons here in *England*, I shall first observe, that in *Scotland* every Gentleman who holds Lands of the Crown, and has those Lands erected by the King's Charter into a Barony, is called Baron, tho' he is not thereby made a Peer or Lord of Parliament; so that a Barony in *Scotland* is what we call here a Manor, and a Baron in *Scotland* much the same with what the Lord of a Manor is here. There are several Differences, but the only one I think necessary to take notice of is, that in a Court-Baron in *Scotland*, the Baron's Bailiff is the sole Judge; whereas in a Court-Baron here in *England*, the Freeholders are the Judges, and the Lord's Steward is only Clerk or Register. These Barons in *Scotland* have different Powers, according to their Charter, but all have a Power to determine civil Causes of small Value, and to try and punish petty Offences, within their Barony; and those who have in their Charter a Grant of *Pit and Gallows*, or *Furca et Fossa*, as it is called in our old Law Books, have a Power to try, and some punish capital Crimes, when the Crime is committed within their Barony.

Now, Sir, the Lords of Session upon this Head observe, that tho' the High Jurisdiction, which by the Grant of *Pit and Gallows* is in Barons, may be restrained, yet they think it expedient, not only that the Baron's Jurisdiction with respect to the Recovery of his Rents, but also his Authority with respect to the Correction of lesser Offences and Trespases, and the Recovery of small Debts due by one Tenant to another, should be left entire, as the Preservation of the Peace, and of good Neighbourhood, without engaging the lower Class of Mankind in expensive Law-Suits, seems to be of great Consequence.

I shall readily agree with their Lordships, that it is of great Consequence to preserve Peace and good Neighbourhood in

a Country, without engaging the lower Class of Mankind in troublesome or expensive Law-Suits; but this, I think, may be done by the Sheriff-Courts and the Justices of the Peace, without leaving any Jurisdiction in the Barons or other Proprietors of Lands, except as to what relates to the recovering from their Tenants the Rents and Profits reserved upon their respective Leases; for if you should leave in the Barons a Power to try and punish lesser Offences and Trespases, and to hear and determine civil Causes between Tenant and Tenant, with the consequential Power of carrying their Decrees into Execution, you would do nothing towards abolishing that absolute Power which Barons now have over the People within their respective Baronies: The People would be as much Slaves to their despotick Barons as they were heretofore, and to free them from this Slavery, was, I hope, the Design of your taking this Affair into your Consideration.

From the Account I have given you, Sir, of the two Reports made by the Lords of Session, you will see, that their Lordships have very maturely considered the Matters referred to them, and have complied with the Orders as far as was in their Power. Upon every Article I have shewn you wherein I differ from them, and have given as briefly as possible my Reasons for so doing, which, I hope, will be satisfactory; therefore I shall now proceed to consider the Articles of Union, in order to see how far we are ty'd up, or how far left at Liberty, by those Articles, with regard to the Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*; for as no Man has a greater Regard than I have for the Union, as I shall always look on it as the Compact which has united the two Nations together for the mutual Benefit of both, I should be sorry to propose any Thing that might, with any Shadow of Reason, be thought an Infringement of those Articles. If I did, I could expect no Countenance from this House, for, I am sure, you will never agree to any Thing that has the least Appearance of an Incroachment upon that Compact, which has united the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and thereby rendered every Part of it inaccessible to a foreign Enemy, as long as we preserve our Superiority at Sea. But still, Sir, it must be allowed, that the Articles of Union are in all Cases to be explained by the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, so as to be consistent with Government, and with the Good of the Whole. The supreme legislative Power of a Country ought to be left as absolute as possible. In the Nature of Things it can admit of very little Restriction; because many of the remote Con-

sequences



sequences of Things are not within the Reach of human Foresight, and consequently cannot beforehand be provided for by any human Regulations. Therefore when different People, or different Provinces of the same Country, are to be by Compact united into one, as few Restraints as possible ought to be put upon the future supreme legislative Power of the Country, and all such Restraints as are put, ought to be strictly interpreted; for if every Article were to be literally and strictly adhered to, there could be no such Thing as an incorporating Union.

In History, Sir, we read of many Unions between different States; but we shall much oftner read of the People's having suffered by their Union's not being compleat, than of the Whole or any Part's suffering, or being oppressed, by their having made their Union too compleat, or the future supreme legislative Power too absolute. Of this the Union between the Kingdom of Poland and Great Duchy of Lithuania is a flagrant Instance; for though they have been united near 200 Years, by a Sort of Union or Compact, yet the Terms of that Compact were so strict, that they are still two States, so distinct that neither has ever drawn much Benefit from their Union, nor can they ever co-operate vigorously even in their own Defence. The late and present distracted State of Germany is likewise an Instance of a Country's suffering, by not having a thorough and compleat Union amongst its several Members; for if the several Members that compose the Germanick Body were thoroughly united under one absolute supreme Power of any Kind, we should not have much to fear from the Power of France, nor would the Queen of Hungary have been attacked upon the Death of her Father, by any Potentate in Europe; and, were it necessary, I could mention several other united States, that have suffered, or do now suffer, by the Terms of their Union being too absolute, and too strictly adhered to.

Therefore, Sir, in all Cases when any Article of the Union is brought under our Consideration, we ought to consider the Spirit and Intention more than the Words of the Article; and if the Words can any way bear it, we ought to put that Construction upon it which we think most conducive to the publick Good of both Nations. But in the present Case we can be under no Difficulty, because there is no Article of the Union that can stand in the Way of any Regulation we may think necessary, with respect to the Hereditary Jurisdictions in Scotland. The only Articles that can be any way supposed to relate to what we are now about, are the 18th, 19th,

and 20th. As to the 18th Article, it was, amongst other Things, agreed, 'That the Laws which concern publick and civil Government might be made the same throughout the United Kingdom, but that no Alteration should be made as to Laws concerning private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland.' Can any thing be supposed to relate more directly to publick and civil Government, than the Administration of Justice? By this Article therefore we have expressly a Right to make what Laws we please with regard to the Administration of Justice in Scotland. But suppose, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions are to be considered as private Property, even in such a Case we have by this Article expressly a Right to alter or abolish them, if we think it for the Utility of the Subjects within Scotland; for surely it must be allowed, that the Parliament of Great Britain are the only proper Judges of this Utility.

By the 19th Article, indeed, our Power is limited with regard to the Courts, both superior and inferior; and first, as to the Court of Session, it is to remain the same, but subject nevertheless to such Regulations for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. That is to say, there is always to be a Court of Session or supreme Court in Scotland, for the Determination of civil Causes; and the same Thing is stipulated as to the Justiciary Court, and with some little Variation as to the Admiralty Court; to which it is added, that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty in Scotland are reserved as Rights of Property. Hitherto it is evident, Sir, that there is nothing in this Article any way inconsistent with the Abolishing of Heretable Jurisdictions, except as to what may appear relating to Heretable Rights of Admiralty, which I shall consider when I come to the next Article.

But, Sir, by the first Words of the next following Clause in this Article, it is stipulated, 'That all other Courts then in Being within the Kingdom of Scotland, shall remain; but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of Great Britain.' Now as the Courts of these Hereditary Jurisdictions were then in Being, it may be argued from these Words, that such Courts must for ever remain, that the Parliament of Great Britain may make Laws for regulating their Proceedings, but that even the Parliament itself cannot abolish them entirely, without being guilty of a Breach of this Article. This, Sir, might appear to be a strong Argument, if it were not for the next following Article, by which Hereditary Jurisdictions are particularly provided for, which is a Demonstration that the

the Courts of such Jurisdictions were not intended to be comprehended in the general Words of this Article ; and therefore it must be supposed, that the general Words of this Article relate only to Commissary-Courts, Sheriff-Courts, and such other Courts as were established by the general Laws or Customs of that Kingdom.

Then as to the 20th Article, which is the Article that will, I suppose, be chiefly insisted on, the Words are these, ' That all Heretable Offices, Superiorities, *Heretable Jurisdictions*, Offices for Life, and Jurisdictions for Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof, as *Rights of Property*, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithstanding this Treaty.' Is there any Thing more plain, Sir, than that the Proprietors of these Heretable Jurisdictions can, from the Words of this Article, claim no Right to them more indefeasible than the Right they have to any other Property they possess ? And is there any Thing more clear, than that the Parliament of *Great Britain* may oblige any Subject, either of *England* or *Scotland*, to part with his Property, for an equitable Price, when it becomes necessary for the publick Good ? Might not the Parliament of *Scotland* before the Union have compelled any Subject of that Kingdom to sell his Heretable Jurisdiction, or any other Property he was possessed of, to the Publick, for such a Price as should be thought reasonable, when the publick Good made it necessary for them to do so ? And is there any Thing in the Articles of Union can make us think, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* has now less Power in this respect than the Parliament of *Scotland* formerly had ? Sir, it is an established Maxim in all Countries, that the legislative Power has a Right to compel any private Man to part with his Property in Lands and Houses for a valuable Consideration, when it becomes necessary for making Highways, rendering Rivers navigable, raising Fortifications, building Bridges, inclosing Commons, and the like publick Works ; and every Gentleman knows, that this Right or Power is almost annually exercised by this House. To which I shall add, that no People have less Reason to controvert this Maxim than the People of *Scotland*, for I find in their Statute-Book a general standing Law for the Encouragement of Planting and Inclosing, by which any Gentleman intending to make an Inclosure, may, by the Authority of the Sheriff, compel his Neighbours to sell him, for a reasonable Price, such Parcels of their Ground as shall appear to be necessary for completing his Inclosure ; and to put this Question out of all Doubt, the Lords of Session themselves, in their

Report, seem to acknowledge the Power of Parliament in this Respect, when they say, that these Heretable Jurisdictions, as *Rights of Property*, cannot be taken from the Proprietors, *without due Satisfaction*.

Therefore, Sir, the only Question is, Whether it be necessary for the publick Good, to compel the Proprietors of these Heretable Jurisdictions to sell them for a reasonable Price to the Crown, which, in my Opinion, is a Question that can admit of no Dispute, if we consider the Safety of the Publick, the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, or the Safety and Liberty of the Subject. With regard to the Safety of the Publick, it is certain, that in any Country where a few of the Great Men have it in their Power to raise a Rebellion, with some Hopes of Success, the Peace of the Country, and the Safety of the Government, will always be precarious, let the Measures pursued by the Government be never so wise, or never so well calculated for the Good of the Whole. Nay, the Wisdom and Justice of the Government's Measures may be the Cause of such Mens rebelling against it, because they are refused Offices which they have not a Capacity to execute, or Favours which they have no way merited, or perhaps, because they are restrained from plundering and oppressing their Neighbours. It is therefore a Maxim in all well-regulated Governments, to prevent any Subjects having an absolute Power over the People of any Part of the Country. By the old *Saxon* Laws and Customs this was so cautiously guarded against, that even the Lord of a Manor had no Power over the Freeholders of the Manor, without their Consent, every Manor being a Sort of limited Monarchy, where nothing could be done or resolved on, without the Consent of the Freeholders in their Court-Baron. But to vest in the Lord of a Manor, hereditarily, a sole Power of trying and punishing all Crimes, and hearing and determining all civil Causes within his Manor, is really vesting in him an absolute Power over the whole People of his Manor ; and when this Power is extended over a whole County, or any large District, it is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Peace of the Country, as well as the Security of the Government.

Such a Power or Jurisdiction is really establishing an *Imperium in Imperio* : It takes off from the People of that District all Dependence upon the Crown : Such of them as do not travel never hear of the King : From their Lord only they expect Rewards, they expect Punishments ; therefore we cannot wonder at seeing them take Arms, at the Command of their Lord, against their Country and their Sovereign ;



and in this Island such Jurisdictions are the most dangerous, because, I hope, we shall never fall into the Method of keeping a very numerous standing Army within the Island, either in Time of War or Peace.

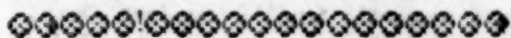
Then, Sir, with regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, surely its jurisdictional Power, or the Power of appointing Judges, is one of the principal Supports both of its Honour and Dignity; therefore, to vest this Power hereditarily in the Family of any Subject, must be look'd on as a granting away one of the principal Flow-ers of the Crown: It is, in Effect, giving away a Part of the Crown, and transferring to a Subject a Part of its Honour and Dignity, which by Experience has been found to make him a very bad Subject. To vest in the People of a very large District a Power to chuse their own Judges, has always been found to be attended with Faction, Riot, and Sedition; what pernicious Consequences may we not then expect from having this Power vested in the Family of any one single Subject? So far as such a Power extends, the Crown can have no Influence; and where it has no Influence it can neither have Honour nor Dignity.

Lastly, Sir, as to the Safety and Liberty of the Subject, can a Subject be said to be free, who is under the sole and absolute Power of a Fellow Subject? Can a Subject be said to be safe, when his Life, Liberty, and Property, depends upon the sole and arbitrary Will of the Lord of his Manor or County? It may be said, I know, that if he is injured by the Sentence or Decree of his Lord, he may have Relief by Appeal to our superior Courts of Justice, or to Parliament; but how shall a poor Man in a far distant Province come at this Relief? It is impossible. He must submit to his Fate; and therefore, in such a Province, every Man must be a Slave to that Power upon which his Fate depends. Besides, in capital Cases how can a Man appeal? I know of no Appeal, no Relief he can have against the unjust Sentence of his Lord, but by applying to the King in Council for a Pardon or Reprieve; and considering the Distance, and the Methods that may be taken in the North, and Highlands of Scotland, to intercept his Messengers or Letters, he may, notwithstanding the Act of the 11th of his late Majesty, be hanged, before he can have any Pardon or Reprieve returned; and after a Man is hang'd, his Death may be revenged, but, I am sure, he can't be relieved.

Even in Civil Cases, Sir, it has always been found, that the higher the Fountain of Jurisdiction is, the more impartial is the Judge; for the Lord of an hereditary

Jurisdiction, or the Judge appointed by him, may have many Motives for Partiality, which cannot take Place upon, or cannot have any Weight with a Judge appointed by the Crown; and as to the Reason suggested by the Lords of Sessions, for first granting those heretable Jurisdictions, if it had been then a good one, it cannot now have any Weight; for, I am convinced, we can meet with no Difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice, and executing the Laws, in any Part of Scotland, but what the Government of Great-Britain may easily surmount. But this was, I believe, at first only a Pretence made use of by some of the Great Men in Scotland, for getting oppressive Powers lodged in their own Families; for if ever the Government of Scotland found itself under any Difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice, I am persuaded, it proceeded from these hereditary Jurisdictions. These Lords having got the Power into their Hands, they, of old, protected desperate Criminals within their respective Jurisdictions, for the Sake of having privately a Share in the Spoil, for the Sake of Oppressing, or Revenging themselves on some of their Neighbours; and these Abuses grew at last to such a Height, that the Privy-Council of Scotland thought fit to assume, and the Parliament of that Kingdom found it necessary to connive at their assuming some very extraordinary Powers.

[The rest of these Speeches, and this JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]



*Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of Physick, continued from p. [429.]*

E 25. THE whole moving Force of the animal Machine consists in the nervous muscular Solids, all the morbid Constitutions whereof come under two general Divisions, namely, Constriction and Relaxation, with the Solution of their Continuity. The first comprehends the whole Practice of Physick, as the second does, in a great Measure, that of Surgery.

F 26. As to the Manner and Mechanism whereby the animal Solids have their Force augmented or diminished, or how their Constriction and Relaxation are effected, of this we can form no other rational Idea, than that the more the original Stamina or *Machinulae* of the Solids approach each other, or are brought into closer Union and Contact, the Attraction of Cohesion between them being thereby increas'd, their Elasticity, Spring, and moving Force become augmented proportionally, which is what is understood by the Constriction of the Solids; and the more their compounding

pounding *Fibrillæ* are set afunder, whereby their mutual Cohesion is lessen'd, their Elasticity and Force are diminish'd in proportion; which is what is meant by their Relaxation. This Reasoning we have confirm'd from Experience, from observing, that our Bodies are more strong and active, the more compact, dense, and less their Dimensions are, which we find to be the State of our Bodies in the Winter, when they are every Way of less Dimensions, than in the Summer; or after using the cold and hot Bath; or when the Atmosphere changes from heavy to light, from cold to hot, from dry to moist, &c.

27. It is impossible to conceive the Idea of any Disease, but what must proceed either from too great Constriction or Relaxation of the nervous muscular Solids, either of the whole Body, or some of its Parts; and in all Diseases, there are certain inseparable Symptoms, which clearly indicate the Solids either of the whole Body, or some of its Organs, to be in a State of too great Constriction or Relaxation; for as all the Phenomena, and Alterations of the Body, are only Effects resulting from, and ever proportion'd to the moving Force of the Solids, (N<sup>o</sup> 16, 17, 20, 21, 22.) which is always in proportion to the Degrees of their Constriction or Relaxation; and as all the internal Motions and Alterations are ever accompany'd with, and discoverable only by certain external, obvious, sensible Qualities, which come under the Cognizance of our Senses, consequently it is from these external, sensible, evident Qualities only, that we can form a true Judgment of the State of the Solids of the Body and its Parts, as to the Degrees of their Constriction and Relaxation, and of the proper Indications for restoring the disaffected Organs.

28. However, the animal Solids can't receive from human Art a greater Degree of Strength and Force than what they receiv'd at their first Formation (N<sup>o</sup> 14,) yet nevertheless the same may occasionally, from the Influence of extrinsick Causes, and mostly from Errors in the Non-Naturals, have their moving Force rais'd or lower'd, beyond what is consistent with Longevity, and a continued State of Health; and in this Respect only it is that they come properly under the Direction of the Physician, whose principal Business is to make a right Judgment as to the Degrees of the Constriction and Relaxation of the Solids of the Body and its Parts, and to know how to regulate the same, so as to keep the Force of the Solids within due Bounds, and in a fit State for circulating the Fluids,

which for that End must be kept of a proper Quantity, that is, such as is proportioned to the moving Power of the Solids.

29. It is manifest from N<sup>o</sup>. 19, 20, 22, That all the Operations, Phenomena, and Diseases of the Body are purely the Effects of its Motion only, and do all vary in proportion as the Quantity of Motion varies in the whole Body or its Parts; and as the whole Motion of the Body is entirely owing to the nervous muscular Solids, it follows, that all the Alterations in the Body, tending either to Health or Sickness, proceed primarily from the different Degrees of Force in the Solids, from which alone they receive all their distinguishing Symptoms and Characteristicks: The best Evidence of the Truth of Principles, is their being simple, few and sufficient to account for all the Phenomena; Nature producing many and various Effects from one and the same Cause, operating in different Circumstances; this plainly shews the infinite Distinctions which Physicians make of Diseases, with their Causes and Cures, to be wholly useless and erroneous, as they can never be either understood when they happen, nor afford proper Indications for their Cure, whereas, conformable to the Methods of Nature, and the Rules of true Philosophy grounded thereon (N<sup>o</sup>. 1, 2, 3,) all the Diseases and morbid Affections both of Body and Mind, may be clearly and distinctly accounted for from one general simple Cause alone, namely, the different Degrees of Elasticity and moving Force of the Solids, either of the whole Body or its Parts. And as there is but one general Cause of all Diseases, so there is but one general Intention to be pursued for preserving Health, and curing all Diseases, and that is in regulating the moving Force of the Solids, as it rises above, or sinks below the just Mediocrity and Balance of Health.

30. As a Conclusion from the foregoing Observations, the following general Proposition is deduced, namely, The best Method for effecting this cardinal Intention, relating to the regulating the Constriction and Relaxation of the Solids, with the Qualities of the Fluids depending thereon, is by submitting the Body, or its Parts, at proper Times, to a greater or less Quantity of Pressure, by means either of Air or Water, taking Care that their other Properties, of Elasticity, Heat, Cold, Humidity, Dryness, &c. be duly proportioned in such Degrees as suits best with the present constitutional State of the Body, and Organs of Respiration, &c. The Truth of this capital Proposition is demonstrable from



from the Mechanism of the animal Solids (N<sup>o</sup>. 26.) and Structure of the Body, and respiring Organs, which being composed of elastick Tubes, when the Pressure upon the Body or its Parts is augmented or diminished (whether the Pressure be produced by Air, Water, or both,) the Effects thereof will be communicated and propagated instantaneously throughout the whole animal System, so that every the smallest evanescent capillary Tube, with its contain'd Fluids, will be sensibly affected and moved thereby. Thus if an additional Pressure be laid on the Body, the whole System of Solids being thereby contracted, and their moving Force increased, the Fluids will be attenuated, and circulated with greater Velocity, whereby Obstructions will be removed, and the Secretions promoted. But if the external Pressure on the Body be diminished, the internal Pressure from the contain'd Fluids, as the Blood, becoming thereupon increas'd, will cause the whole System of the Vessels to dilate, whereby the Solids becoming relax'd, and their moving Force diminish'd, the Fluids will have their Motion, Secretion, &c. diminish'd proportionally.

31. That Pressure, when apply'd, in proper Times and Quantities, to an elastick, vascular, compressible Machine, as the human Body, is capable of producing in the most perfect Manner all the Alterations in the Solids and Fluids (N<sup>o</sup>. 22, 23, 26.) necessary for preserving Health, and curing Diseases, is demonstrable from the Principles of Hydraulicks, and the Pressure of Fluids moving in elastick Vessels, with the Laws relating to the Communication of Motion by Pressure, Percussion, &c. This great Truth is not to be disputed, as being an establish'd Law of Nature, whereby all Bodies endowed with any Degrees of Life, whether Animals, Vegetables, Fire, &c. necessarily require to be continually subject to a State of Pressure, and that variable within certain Limits, from an elastick Fluid, compressing them externally and strongly on all Sides; all terrestrial Animals being ever under a State of Violence, and variable Pressure from the Air; and aquatick Animals, as having their Solids less firm and cohering, require a greater Degree of Pressure, which they receive from both Elements, Air and Water; the Reason and Necessity whereof, will be particularly shewn in the several Parts of this Treatise.

#### CHAP. I.

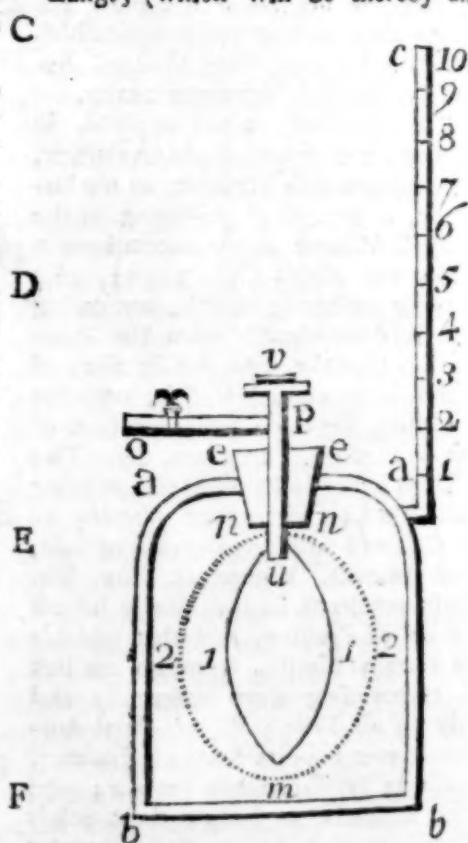
32. **T**HE Author, in this Chapter, demonstrates the present Practice of Bathing to be very imperfect, often injurious, and its salutary Effects in a great

Measure lost; and proposes a new Method, whereby it may be greatly improved, and freed from the Imperfections and ill Effects to which it is subject; to which End he observes as follows.

33. The universal Efficacy of the cold and hot Baths, for preserving Health and curing Diseases, is too well establish'd from Experience to require any Proof. It is also demonstrable, from the Laws of Motion and animal Mechanism, that the salutary Effects of both Baths are owing to two Principles, namely, Pressure and Stimulation; as to which it may be remark'd, that the Water, by its Pressure, acts alike in both Baths, but its Qualities of Cold and Heat produce different and contrary Effects, the former serving to constrict, and thereby increase the moving Force of the Solids, and at the same Time to condense the Fluids; whilst the latter relaxes the Solids, and rarefies the Fluids. It may be further observed, as to the hot Bath, that the Pressure and Heat of the Water act with opposite Forces and Directions, and thereby weaken each other's Effects, the Pressure tending to contract and condense, whilst the Heat, by its Stimulus, relaxes and rarefies the Solids and Fluids. But in the cold Bath, the Pressure of the Water, with the Stimulus arising from its Cold, co-operate with joint Forces and Directions, both tending to contract the Solids, and condense the Fluids; which renders the *Cold-Bath* of more general Use and Benefit, as its Pressure and Stimulus both conspire with one Direction, and to one End, without destroying the Effects of each other. And as the human Body is an elastick, vascular, compressible Machine, the whole System of the Solids becomes subject to a sudden and general Contraction upon going into the *Cold-Bath*, and during its Operation is made to oscillate and vibrate with great Celerity and Force, from the Surface inwards to the Axis of the Body, and from thence outwards to the Surface, by which reciprocal Action and Re-action between the Solids and Fluids, the former will be strengthened, and the latter attenuated, and circulated with greater Velocity; and if a Viscidity prevails in the Fluids, it will be dissolved, and the whole Series of Vessels and Glands squeezed and scoured, Obstructions removed, and the Secretions increas'd, especially by the cutaneous and renal Glands. So that all the Intentions and Alterations, that can be produced by constricting and bracing the Solids, with the Motion, Digestion, Sanguification, Heat, Fluidity, Derivation and Revulsion of the Fluids, may be most certainly effected by a judicious Use of the *Cold-Bath*.

34. But as the Efficacy of the Bath is allow'd to consist chiefly in its Pressure, this being always of one definite Quantity, the Alterations produced thereby must be of one determin'd Quantity also, Effects being ever proportion'd to their Causes. Thus suppose the external Area of a Person's Body equal to fifteen Feet, and taking one Part with another to be immerg'd two Feet under Water, which is rather more than what it is in ordinary Bathing or Swimming, the additional Pressure which he will sustain is equal to about 2280 Pounds Weight, so that this is both the very greatest, as also the very least Pressure he can receive in Bathing; and if his Case required either a greater or less Degree of Pressure, he can't possibly have the Benefit thereof; whence it is manifest that as the Pressure of the Water in Bathing operates always with one unalterable Quantity and Force, its salutary Effects, depending chiefly upon its Pressure, must necessarily be limited and proportioned to that Quantity only. So that let a Person's Strength, Age, Constitution, Indications, and other Circumstances be what they will, he must in Bathing the common Way always sustain the same Degree of Pressure without Variation, which renders Bathing, as now practis'd, exactly the same with a Medicine, as suppose an Emetick, to be administered always in one invariable Dose to all Persons alike, Men, Children, Strong and Weak, without Distinction; this all Physicians would condemn as a most pernicious Practice, well knowing that not only different Persons, but the very same Person at different Times, and for different Indications, require the Quantities of Medicines, be what they will, to be varied from less to greater, and the contrary, as answers best with the present Intentions; and it is for the same Reason, that in some obstinate Distempers, as the Hydrophobia, &c. plunging or immersing the Body deep in salt Water is of more Service than ordinary bathing in fresh Water, by Reason both of the greater Pressure, and Surprise, which operates as a Stimulus, whereby greater Effects are produced in the Body. But this Practice of sudden deep Immersion, being often attended with fatal Effects, when any of the internal Viscera are weak and unsound, can never be reduced into common Practice, being only to be used in desperate Cases, and besides being but of short Duration can't effect any notable lasting Change in the Solids and Fluids, which is the Reason it proves often ineffectual, tho' no Remedy or Means can compare with it for Efficacy in such obstinate Cases, could the aforesaid Objections be removed.

35. The Truth of this Reasoning may be confirmed by the following Experiment; *asbb* is a Glass Vessel, in which let the Lungs *uimt* of any Animal be suspended, by tying the *Aspera Arteria*, or Wind-pipe to the End *v*, of the Tube *uv*, fixed in the Middle of the wooden Plug or Fascet *eenn*, which stops the Mouth of the Vessel, that neither Air or Water can pass in or out thereof; upon the upper Orifice of the Tube is a Valve *v*, opening outwards; *op* is another short Tube communicating with the other Tube *uv*, by opening the Cock whereof any Fluid may be injected into the Lungs, or ejected thereout by the Valve *v*; the Vessel being filled with Water, and communicating with the perpendicular Pipe *ac*, (divided into Feet, and number'd) the external Pressure on the Lungs, may be increased to any Degree, by keeping the Water of a proper Height in the Pipe. Things thus prepared we may proceed to the Experiments, by injecting the Lungs, (which will be thereby distended



from their natural contracted State *uimt*, to a greater Bulk *nzmzn*, with Blood, Linseed Oil, or any Fluid capable of having its Viscidity increased to different Degrees, expressed by the Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. by boiling it longer, or mixing it with other Substances: In the first Experiment, let the Viscidity of the injected Liquor be denoted by the Number 1, and suppose the Water in the Pipe, when at the Height of 2 Feet, (equal to the Height of the Water upon the Body in a common Bath) to have



have a Pressure but just equal to overcome the Viscidity of the injected Fluid, and to force it out of the Vesicles of the Lungs, at the Valve *v*; the same Height or Pressure of 2 Feet of Water, will not be capable to dissolve and dislodge the injected Fluid, when it acquires any greater Degree of Viscidity, as that of 2, 3, 4, &c. so that as the Degrees of Viscidity and Cohesion in the injected Liquor increase, the Pressure must increase in the same Ratio, in order to dissolve and surmount the Obstruction arising from the Tenacity of the Fluid, and discharge it out of the Lungs, &c. But as the changing the Degrees of Viscidity in the injected Fluid, will render the Experiment more difficult and tedious, it may be performed more expeditiously, by injecting the Lungs every Time with the very same Fluid, (either common Water or Air) only observing in each Experiment to load the Valve *v* with a greater additional Weight; suppose in the first Experiment, with 1 Ounce; in the second with 2 Oz. in the third with 3 Oz. &c. the different Weights on the Valve, by the different Resistances they cause to the Fluid issuing out of the Lungs, being equivalent to different Degrees of Viscidity in the injected Fluid. Thus in the first Experiment, let the Valve be loaded with a Weight of 1 Oz. if the Height of the Water in the Pipe, being 2 Feet, (equal to the Height of the Water on the Body in an ordinary Bath), hath a Pressure but just able to push open the Valve *v*, and discharge the Fluid out of the Lungs, the same Height or Pressure of 2 Feet Water, will not be able to overcome the Resistance of the Valve, when loaded with any greater Weight, as 2 Oz. 3 Oz. 4 Oz. &c. to effect which the Water in the Pipe must be raised, or the Pressure increased in Proportion, as the Weights or Resistance on the Valve; so that let the Viscidity of the Fluid in the Lungs be increased to what Degree soever, we can thus find a Pressure capable to dissolve and discharge it. And in like Manner we may reason as to the mechanical Effects of Bathing upon the human Body, by conceiving the Lungs with their contained Fluids (in those Experiments) to represent either the whole Body, or any Member thereof, as an Arm, or Leg, &c. with the Blood circulating therein, which being subject to different Degrees of Viscidity, in the various Diseases of the Body, and its Parts, it is manifest the Pressure of an ordinary Bath, as being always of one limited Quantity, (never exceeding that of two Feet of Water) can never avail or extend to all these different Degrees of Viscidity in the Blood, so as to dissolve and discharge the glutinous Humours obstruct-

ing the Glands and Vessels, &c. which plainly shews the great Imperfection of the present Practice of Bathing, and what is wanting to render it perfect, &c.

36. From what hath been said it is manifest, that the great Imperfection in the Practice of Bathing is, that the Pressure is always of one invariable Quantity; and this serves to shew at the same Time how greatly it may be improved, could the Pressure be apply'd in all Degrees required. From this short Rationale upon the mechanical Operation and Effects of Bathing, with the Imperfections attending the present Use thereof, and the great Improvements that may be made therein, all which are invincibly demonstrable from the Principles of Hydrostaticks and Hydraulicks, with the Laws relating to the Communication of Motion by Pressure, apply'd to an elastick, vascular Machine, as is the human Body, is deduced and proposed the following capital physical Problem.

#### P R O B L E M.

37. To find a Method whereby the Pressure of the Water in Bathing may be increased to any Quantity required, and adjusted in all Degrees as suits best with the Constitution, Strength, Age, Symptoms, Structure and Indications of every Person; and that the Pressure be laid on, and taken off the Body gradually, and the Person put in a Condition to continue under the Pressure, as long as is necessary for attaining the Intentions proposed thereby, &c.

38. The Author hath given a mechanical Solution of this cardinal Problem, with the Draught and Description of a Machine and Apparatus for Bathing, either in cold or hot Water, whereby a Person, though no deeper under Water than in a common Bath, may be made to sustain a Pressure from the Water of any Quantity required, from that of one perpendicular Foot of Water, extending through all the intermediate Degrees of Pressure, to that of an hundred or a thousand Feet; by which Means the Pressure upon the Body may be regulated to any Degree as will suit best with the present constitutional State and Indications, whereby the Practice of Bathing will be retrieved from its present imperfect State, and from being a particular Remedy, as operating with one definite Force, and as such properly applicable to one Case only, will be rendered by this new Method a universal Remedy of general Efficacy, in all Cases, wherein Bathing of any Sort, or the Application of Pressure in any Degree to the Body, is proper; so that where Bathing proved useful in one Case before, it will now be of Use in many different Cases; and as the same is thus improved,

will be one of the most efficacious universal Remedies, and when judiciously apply'd, will produce all the primary Intentions wanting in the animal Solids and Fluids, either for preserving Health, or curing Diseases. This he exemplifies and demonstrates in some of the most obstinate Distempers, as, Agues, Cachexies, Dropsies, relaxed Solids, cutaneous Diseases, venereal Distempers, and the Bite of a mad Dog, or any other Animal, with its last fatal distinguishing Symptoms, the Hydrophobia, &c.

39. Here also is shewn how the Practice of Pump-bathing, with the Method of fumigating the Body with Vapour Baths, either humid or dry, may be greatly improved by this bathing Machine, and Apparatus. The Author explodes the received Opinion, that the Water, during the Time of Bathing, enters the Body by certain cutaneous inhaling Vessels; all which, with many useful Observations, together with the Draughts and Description of the Machinery thereto relating may be found explained more fully in the original Treatise. [To be continued.]

#### Of the AIR-PUMP.

THE Air-Pump is a Machine for shewing the Elasticity of Air, and for acquainting us with the Relation this Element has with every Thing, which either breathes or vegetates, or, to speak more properly, with every Part of Physicks. Is there any Thing on Earth into which the Air does not enter, and act upon? Is there any Element with which it does not mix? This wonderful Instrument, sometimes called the *Pneumatick Engine*, was invented in Germany, about the Middle of the 17th Century, by *Otto Gueric*, Consul of *Magdeburgh*, afterwards employed in England by the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Esq.

This Instrument consists of two Brass Cylinders, 12 Inches high, and two their internal Diameter; the *Emboli* are raised and depressed by turning the Winch backward and forward. This Winch is fastened to a Springle passing thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins serve for Coggs, laying hold of the Teeth of the Rack; so that one is depressed and the other elevated reciprocally: By this Means the Valves, made of Limber Bladder, and fixed on the upper Part of each *Embolus*, and at the Bottom of the Cylinders, mutually exhaust and discharge the same Air from the Receiver, which becoming nearly empty, the Pressure of the external Air on the descending *Embolus* is so great, that the Power required to raise the other, need but little surmount the Friction of the moving Parts, whence

this Pump becomes preferable to all others. The Bottoms of the Barrels lie in a Brass Dish, its Sides two Inches high, containing Water to keep the Leather Collars, on which the Cylinders stand, moist; whereby the Air is precluded. The Cylinders are screwed hereon by the Nuts, which force the Frontispiece down upon them; thro' which pass the two Pillars. Each Pillar has an Iron belonging to it, passing from them in the Form of a Swan's Neck; these Irons being fastened to the hinder Part of the Frame, to prevent their shaking. Between the two Barrels rises a hollow Brass Wire, communicating with each of them, by Means of a perforated Piece of Brass, lying horizontally from one to the other.

The Upper-end of this Wire is fastened to another Piece of perforated Brass, screwed on below the Plate, which is ten Inches over, having a Brass Rim soldered on it, that it may contain Water. Between the Middle and the Side of this Plate, rises a small Pipe about an Inch and an Half high; thro' which, into the hollow Wire, passes all the Air into the Barrels from the Receiver. Upon the Plate of the Pump, is always laid a wet Leather, for the Receiver to stand on. This Leather prevents the Air's getting into the Glasses, whose Edges are ground true, and serves for this Purpose vastly beyond any Cement whatever. Another Excellence in this Pump, is the Gage, a Glass Tube about 34 Inches long, so placed, that it cannot easily be damaged, or prove inconvenient. Its lower Orifice is immersed in a Glass of Quicksilver, on the Surface whereof is a perforated Piece of Cork for the Tube to pass thro'; on this Cork is placed a Board of Box-Wood, about an Inch in Breadth, and grooved in the Middle, to receive the Tube, which is looped on thereto, that it may rise and fall as the Mercury ascends or descends in the Gage. To the Upper-part of this Tube is cemented a Brass Head, that fits into the perforated Brass-Piece, screwed on under the Plate, and communicating both with the Receiver, and the hollow Brass Wire. The Box-board is graduated into Inches and Quarters, from the Surface of the Quicksilver, or 28 Inches high; and thence it is divided into Tenths: By this Means, the Degrees or Rarification, may, at all Times, be nicely observed in an Experiment.

A Receiver stands on the Plate of the Pump, on whose upper Part, thro' a Box of Leather Collars, passes a Slip of Wire to take up, let fall, or suspend any Thing in the Receiver without admitting the Air.

If you place under the Receiver, either dried Fruits, or a Bladder well closed and loaded



loaded with severai Pounds Weight, when the Air is exhausted by the Pump, the Fruit will expand and appear plump and fair, and the Bladder will swell and raise the Weights. A Bird, or any other Animal, will immediately fall into Convulsions. A Fish will feel a very violent Distension, its Eyes will swell and its Bladder of Air will burst, the interior Air expanding in their Bodies, as there is none without to compress them; it is like a violent Emetick, and they would die without a Re-admission of Air.

By these, and a hundred other Experiments, it has been proved, that the dilated Air takes up several thousand Times more Room than when it is compressed. We already begin to be sensible of the Power of the Air in the different Nourishment of Animals and Plants. But of all the Advantages which we may reap by this Invention, and they are certainly numberless, there is none greater than that of descrying the Skill by which the Almighty causes us to live in a Liquid we are not sensible of, by giving to the Air within us a Power to dilate itself, equal to that the exterior Air has of crushing us by a Pressure sufficient to break all the Bones of our Bodies.

These Truths, the Basis of sound Philosophy, will produce a Light from the new Discoveries, which have been made by the Assistance of the Microscope.

#### Of the Barometer and Thermometer.

SOME Vertuosi who had let stand a Glass Tube, fill'd with Mercury, to make Experiments on the Weight of Bodies, soon perceived that the Mercury, which was kept suspended, was not always at the same Height; that it rose in dry Weather, fell against Rain, and had sudden Agitations at the Approach of Storms. They reduced all these Observations to a Rule. They placed a graduated Paper, or a Scale of different Marks towards the Upper-end of the Liquid, to compare its Progressions, and to acquire some Prognostications upon the Change of the Air. They thought by this Method that they were pretty near the Truth, in discovering the Difference of the Air for a Day. Instead of a small Vessel, which was separate from the Tube, they fixed it to a Glass filled with Mercury, open at the Upper-end to receive the Pressure of Air. This Glass being 60 or 80 Times of greater Diameter than the Tube, the Pressure of the Air must consequently drive the Mercury 60 or 80 Times higher in the Tube, than it would rise in the Glass; wherefore the Alterations in the Tube were very perceptible. In short, they found, or made the Barometer.

The Reason has been long sought why the Air, which one would imagine ought to weigh more against Rain, suffers the Mercury to fall in the Tube, instead of making it rise, by its Pressure on the open Glass.

To the current Conjectures, I will add one, which shall at least have the Merit of being short. Between the Tube and the Mercury which is poured into it, there are always several Bubbles of Air remaining, many of which possess themselves of the upper Part of the Tube, after the Mercury is descended. These Bubbles are always the same in Quantity; but the Quantity of Heat, which either insinuates itself, or slips out, may vary; wherefore they may contract or expand themselves against Rain. The small Particles of rarified Water, every where diffused, are crowded and stopped by the Sides of the Tube. The Heat which goes off, can easily insinuate itself, where the Water cannot enter, and it expands the Bubbles of Air, which it meets with in the Void of the Tube, to a Degree to press a little upon the Surface of the Mercury, which gives way and falls: The same Effect would follow, if you held a burning Coal near the upper Part of the Barometer. If the Mercury does not fall in hot Weather, the Reason is, that the Heat acts as much upon the Air which crowds the Mercury in the Glass-Well, as on the Bubbles in the Void of the Tube. It is then credible, that the Falling of the Mercury against Rain, is owing to the accidental Heat which insinuates itself into the Bubbles of Air in the Tube, quitting the Bubbles of Water which condense on the Outside of the Glass. This Supposition seems to be supported by the little Flashes which the Heat or Fire shews, when the Barometer is shaken in the Dark.

A Dutch Peasant, named *Drebbel*, is said to have the first Idea, in the Beginning of the 17th Century, of another Instrument, which commonly accompanies the Barometer, and is called the Thermometer; because, as that measures the Degrees of the Weight, or the Elasticity of Air, this measures the Degrees of Heat.

The Thermometer is a Glass-Ball, with a long Neck, whose Diameter is about thirty-times, or as many as are thought fit, less than the Diameter of its Ball. After the Bottle is filled, and Part of this Neck or Tube, with coloured Spirits of Wine, the Neck is hermetically sealed. The inclosed Liquor, in expanding and rising in the Ball, must necessarily be thirty-times the Height in the Tube. Spirits of Wine are better than any other Liquid for this Use, as they never freeze. The Fire or Heat contained in the exterior Air cannot

cannot be there encreased, but it will insinuate itself into every Thing it meets, and consequently into the Liquid in the Glass Ball of the Thermometer. It cannot enter the Body of the Ball, but it must dilate the Spirit of Wine; and how little soever it swells it, the Thread of Liquor in the Neck or Tube will visibly rise. On the contrary, if the Heat decreases its Quality or Activity in the Mass of Air, it diminishes proportionably in the Mass of Spirits of Wine. This latter is a little condensed; and if the Contents of the Ball are to those of the Tube, as One to Twenty, the Liquid in the Ball cannot be condensed a Quarter of a Line, but the Thread of Spirits in the Tube will fall Twenty-quarters of a Line. A graduated Scale, glued on the Board which sustains the Tube, shews the Expansion or Contraction of the Liquid: But the Will of the Workman being the only Rule for giving the Proportion between the Ball and Tube, which settles the Point from whence we are to count, and chuses the Fluid more or less susceptible of Dilatation, in a Word, which assigns the Degree of Measure; the natural Consequence of this Variety is, that we hardly know what we say, when we mention such or such an Elevation in the Thermometer. It is very evident that the Thermometers in two different Towns or Houses, will differ in their Language, and cannot be compared together.

M. de Reaumur, in bringing the Construction of the Thermometers to certain Rules, which make them uniform and steady, has enabled us to compare the Intelligence of the Thermometer at Paris with that which the same Instrument gives, at the same Hour, at Rome, London or Constantinople.

The Use of the Thermometer is not an Amusement of mere Curiosity; it serves to determine the Degree of Heat, which we would give to the Air in a Room, to Water in hot Baths; to hot Beds, either to forward common Plants, or to preserve Exoticks. This Instrument is a Guide in a great Number of Experiments, which require an exact Knowledge of the Degree of Heat in Fermentations, or of Cold in artificial Congealments. It is, in a Word, especially by the Comparison of Thermometers of an uniform Construction, fixed up in different Countries, that we may draw Conclusions to improve our Knowledge of the Air.

To make a true Judgment of the Variations of Heat, we must place the Thermometer in an open North Air, in some Place where neither the Sun, great Reflections of Light, or the Warmth of

Chimnies can affect it. The North is also the best Point for the Barometer.

*The following is translated from a French Book of great Authority, tho' the Translator confesses he is not altogether satisfied with the Arguments advanced in it.*

A SLEEP is the most melancholy and humbling State of Man in Health; it has Bounds that Nature has the Art of prolonging often by Habit or Constitution. Among Animals, the Dormouse and Marmotte sleep six Months in the Year, without awaking. A Sleeper of this Sort is a rare Example, the History of which has seemed to me to be worthy of the Enquiry of a Philosopher that is a curious Observer.

A Man of about 45 Years of Age, of a dry and robust Constitution, whose Name was Tally, who drove the Rouen Coach, and was a Carpenter by Trade, fell into the Disorder I am speaking of, by the following Accident. He had quarrelled with a Carpenter for whom he had work'd, they were parted just as they were going to fight, and each went his own Way. A little while after, our sick Person heard that his Adversary had fallen from a Building, and was kill'd. This fatal News seized him with such Force, that he threw himself with his Face upon the Ground, and his Spirits and Senses failing, he grew drowsy insensibly.

The 26th of April 1713, he was carried to la Charité, where he remained till the 27th of August of the same Year, that is four Months. The first two Months he gave no Sign of voluntary Motion or Sensation, his Eyes were shut Day and Night, he often moved his Eye-lids, his Respiration was always free and easy, his Pulse was small and low, but equal; if you put one of his Arms in any Situation, it remained there, (a Disease that is called a *Catalepsy*), but it was not the same with the rest of his Body; they made him swallow some Spoonfuls of Wine to support him, and this was his only Nourishment during this Time; he therefore became lean, dry, and emaciated, a very different State from that he was in before.

M. Buratta, under whose Hands he was at first, made use of the most powerful Assurances of Art, Bleeding in the Arm, the Foot, the Neck, Emeticks, Purgatives, Blisters, Leaches, and Volatiles; and this without being able to procure any other Relief to him, than that of talking very sensibly to his Family and the Clergy for an entire Day, after which he fell again into his Sleeping. The two last Months of his

Stay



Stay at *la Charité* he by Intervals gave some Marks of Sensation, sometimes pressing his Wife's Hand, and at other Times by melancholy Complaining; but this would happen when they had been several Days without purging him. From this Time he ceased to do all under him, being careful to turn himself to the Edge of the Bed, where a waxed Cloth was put on Purpose, and not to do any Thing till he found himself there, and then he did his Occasions, and returned to his Place; he began also to take Broths, Pottage, and other Sustenance, keeping still his first Inclinations, a great Thirst for Wine.

He never made any Signs that he wanted any Thing. At the Times appointed for his Meals, they touch'd his Lips with their Fingers; at this Signal he opened his Mouth without opening his Eyes, and swallowed what was given him; he then lay still, expecting patiently a second Notice. They shaved him regularly, but he was all the Time like a Corps set upright. If he was taken up after Dinner, they found him in his Chair with his Eyes shut in the same Posture they had left him. A Week before he went out of *la Charité*, they threw him naked into cold Water to surprize him. This Remedy surpriz'd him effectually, he opened his Eyes, look'd stedfastly, but did not speak at all. In this Condition his Wife carried him Home, where he is at present; they give him no Medicine, he speaks sensibly enough, and mends every Day.

Here is a Stumbling-block for a philosophical Reasoner; being always impatient to get the Mastery of Nature in her most hidden Designs, he sees, admires, and searches, and yet discovers nothing. I shall venture however to propose, as Conjectures, some Reflections that I have made upon so singular a History. That I may represent them in Order, I shall first examine how Grief may produce this Kind of Sleep; in the second Place, I explain the different Alterations which have happened to it; in the last Place, I seek for Examples that may have some Relation to it.

In the first Proposition two Things are to be considered, upon what Sleep depends, and the Manner in which Grief acts. There are many Causes that produce Sleep in general; in the Brain, Obstruction in the Glands, Compression, or Relaxation; from hence commonly proceed Apoplexies and Lethargies; In the Blood, impoverishing of the Spirits, and from hence proceeds the indispensable Necessity for Men to sleep, to repair their Spirits too much incumbered by the gross Parts; and hence proceeds the Disposition always near to the sleeping Diseases. Such was the State of our Patient

before he fell. A Carpenter by Profession, and a Sot by Inclination; Qualities which commonly furnish thick Blood, the active Principles of which are hard to be disengaged; Reason proves it, and Experience confirms it every Day.

This being supposed, it remains to examine the Manner in which Grief acts. Grief is a Disease of the Mind, one of the most terrible and most fatal; Rage, Despair, Fear, Revenge, and Melancholy, are its usual Effects. What Disorders do not Passions of this Nature produce in the Machine! Some precipitate the Motions of the Spirits without Order, whence Phrensies arise, and an infinite Number of acute Diseases; others retard the Course of it, and therefore produce hypochondriacal Affections, and the greatest Part of chronical Diseases. The Grief of our Sleeper is of the last Sort; at the News of his Enemy being killed, he is seized with Terror, and fills himself with melancholy Ideas; Fear and Sadness retain his Spirits in the Brain; his Blood naturally thick, and deprived, if I may use the Expression, of the Primum Mobile, thickens more and more; its Parts draw closer, hang together, and entangle the Spirits; Hours of Rest are no longer sufficient, but whole Months are requisite to separate a Quantity of it necessary for waking. In this Respect I am not afraid of comparing him to the Marmotte; being thus asleep, he is its true Image.

This Animal, heavy by its natural Constitution, and dull, abounds with Fat; during the Time of its sleeping, it takes no Nourishment in its six Months Sleep; the Spirits disengage themselves insensibly, the Motion alone of the Circulation of the Blood, and the Respiration which it preserves: At the End of this Time it awakes without any Help; the six Months that it is awake, it eats moderately, exhausts but little, its Blood becomes of the same Sort, and it sleeps again. Perhaps from the same Principles and the same Reasoning, we might explain in a more probable Manner, the Changes which happened to our Patient during the sleeping; the two first Months his Sleep was profound, his Blood in all Appearance had acquired the Quality of the Blood of the Marmotte; the other two Months without opening his Eyes or speaking, he however by Intervals gave some Signs of Sense. By the exact Diet that he observed, the Spirits disengaged themselves, and a greater Quantity of them were separated; the Marmotte required six Months, Nature has so ordered in forming it; here it is an Accident, and may be repaired in less Time.

We have a Proof of it, and our Patient grows better every Day; it now remains to seek for the Examples which may have Relation to it. Neither the ancient nor modern Authors furnish us with any. Mr *Hombert* read to the Company, in the Year 1707, the Extract of a *Dutch* Letter printed at *Goude*, containing the History of an extraordinary Lethargy; it deserves to be set down here as a Parallel; Grief was the Occasion of it, the Sleeping was preceded by a melancholy Affection of three Months. For the Length of Time, the *Dutch* Sleeper exceeds the *French* one; he slept six Months successively without Interruption, and during this Time gave no Signs of voluntary Motion, nor of Sense; at the End of six Months he awaked and discoursed with every Body, and 24 Hours after he returned to Sleep again; perhaps he may be asleep still, for we have not the rest of this History. The Carpenter in Question, in four Months Sickness, had only two of real Sleep; but the Cataleptick Accident, the Signs which he preserved of a Man asleep, those which he gave of a Man awake, the Effects that followed the Bath of Cold-Water, are so many rare Particularities, which render the Fact worthy of the Attention of the most learned Philosophers and Physicians.

*It being certain, that Aix-la-Chapelle will this Winter be often mentioned in the Papers, as the Place of Congress for a general Peace, our Readers may not be displeased with the following Description of that ancient City.*

**A**IX-la-Chapelle is an Imperial Town on the Frontiers of *Juliers*, next to the Duchy of *Limburg*. It is said to have been built by *Granus*, the Brother of *Nero*, A. C. 50, and thence called *Aquis Granum*: Others give it a fabulous Etymology, deriving its Name from *Apollo*, called *Graninus*, because of its medicinal Waters and Baths. *Charlemagne* riding thro' the Woods a hunting, his Horse's Foot struck into one of those hot Springs, which occasioned his observing the Place, and the Ruins of many Palaces adjoining, the City having been destroyed by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*. He found the Place so agreeable, that he built it up again, and chose it for his Residence, conferred great Privileges upon it, and made it the Seat of the Empire on this Side of the *Alps*; ordaining that the King of the *Romans* should be crowned here with an Iron Crown, as at *Milan* with one of Silver, and at *Rome* with one of Gold.

He built here a Collegiate Church, dedicated to the Virgin, and enlarged and fortified the City; so that it flourished till 882, when it was destroyed by the *Normans*. It has suffered much by Fire divers Times since, and particularly in 1656, when 20 Churches, and 5000 private Houses were consumed.

**A** The Town-House is well built of Free-stone, having a Hall of 162 Feet long, and 60 broad, where the Emperors, at their Coronation, treat the Electors and other Princes. The Church of our Lady, built by *Charlemagne*, is adorned on the Inside with Pillars of white Marble, and Brass-gilt Statues, Brass Doors, and much Mosaick Work. In the Middle of the Church, where *Charlemagne* was buried, hangs a Crown of Silver and Brass, adorned with 16 little Towers, and 48 Statues of Silver, of about a Foot high, and 32 which are lesser, between which stand 48 Candlesticks to receive the Lights burnt there upon Festivals. This was the Gift of the Emperor *Frederick I.* who took up the Body of *Charlemagne*, and buried it again in a Silver Coffin under his own Tomb-stone, which is of white Marble, and said to have been that of *Julius Caesar*. It has the Figure of *Proserpine* upon it. Out of this Tomb was taken a great many Rarities and Relicks, which the said Emperor had got from *Aaron* King of *Persia*, the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and others. In this Place is also the Tomb of the Emperor *Otbo*, who is said to have first constituted the Electors at the Beginning of the twelfth Century.

**E** Near this City are many Mines, as Lead, Sulphur, Vitriol, Iron, Coal, *Lapis Calaminaris*, with which they make Brass, or multiply Copper in their Furnaces. The Place is still famous for its Hot-Baths, which are very much frequented, and exceeding convenient. Three of them are within the Walls. The principal is called the Emperor's Bath; it has five Bathing-Rooms, in one of which *Charlemagne* used to bathe and swim. These Baths rise so hot, that they are said to let them cool 12 Hours before they use them. There is also a Fountain of this Hot Water, much resorted to, and drank of in the Summer. A little from this City, on the other Side of a Hill, at a Village called *Borselt*, are many hot Springs on both Sides of a little Rivulet, which compose 28 Baths, whose Springs are hotter than any of the City, and are reported to be cooled 18 Hours before they are used. But how this agrees with Reason, I leave Philosophers to determine. And for the Truth of the Fact, we must appeal to those who have made use of the Water. This City suffered



suffered much in the Wars of the last Century, being taken by the Protestants and retaken by *Spinola* in 1614. Several Councils have been held in this City; which is also famous for a Treaty of Peace concluded there betwixt the *French* and *Spaniards* in 1668, and for some Negotiations within almost every Man's Memory. It stands 32 Miles almost W. of *Cologne*, 26 almost E. of *Liege*, and 15 almost N. E. of *Limburg*.

*Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke of ROCHEFOUCAULT. See p. [443.]*

**T**HERE is nothing less sincere than those that take and give Counsel; he that asks it, seems to submit himself with Respect to the Advice of his Friend; when at the same Time his Design and Vanity is to have his Friend approve and admire his Conduct; and he that counsels, gives it in all Appearance with an uninterested Zeal, when indeed 'tis only a Pride to shew his Power, or some Advantage and Glory he seeks.

The most artful of all Subtily is to feign being taken in the Snare that's laid for you; for a Man is never so easily deceived, as when he thinks to deceive others.

An Intention never to deceive, renders us the more liable and easy to be deceiv'd.

We are so accustomed to dissemble, that we often impose on ourselves.

We are not so often treacherous through Weakness and Folly, as thro' Wickedness or Design.

We oftner do Good to have the better Pretence to cover our Ill, than for Charity, or Virtue.

He loses much Satisfaction, who does not both flatter himself, and is not flatter'd by others.

The wisest Men are ever condemning the Subtily and Cunning of others, that they may the better serve themselves upon all great Designs and Interests.

He that makes a Trade of Cunning, deals in very little Wit; 'tis a Poornefs of Spirit, and is still discovered in one Place, tho' it be successful in another.

Treason and Cunning are both the Effects of Want and Judgment.

The true Way to be deceived is to fancy you have more Cunning than another.

Too great Subtily is a false Discretion; but true Wisdom is a solid and moderate Subtily.

'Tis very expedient sometimes to appear dull, to avoid being deceived by a Person of Wit.

Folly is the only Fault incorrigible.

'Tis easier to be wiser for others than for ourselves.

November 1747

The only good Copy is that which shews the Ridicule and Faults of an ill Original.

We are never so ridiculous by the Qualities we have by Nature, as we are by those we affect to have.

We are oftentimes farther from knowing ourselves, than we are from knowing others.

One seldom speaks, but for the Vanity of speaking.

Rather than not be speaking, one will speak ill of one's self.

That which makes so few appear witty in Conversation is, that there is scarce one who thinks before he speaks, which is the Reason he seldom answers to the Purpose to what is said: The wisest, and most complaisant are content to be attentive; yet at the same Time, even in those, you may observe in their Eyes and their Minds, as it were, a Kind of Eagerness of Speaking, as if they were impatient to be shewing their Wit and Parts; and to hear with Patience, and answer aptly, is the greatest Perfection of Conversation.

*Occasional Reflections and Remarks, in the Manner of the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULT.*

*By the late Duke of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.*

**P**ROFANENESS in Conversation passes for Sprightliness and Wit, whereas 'tis only a Sign of wanting both Judgment and Manners.

Being complimentary and cringing on all Occasions, passes with many for good Breeding, whereas 'tis just the contrary; for good Breeding is judging well when to be formal, and when to be familiar: Too much of the first is as ridiculous on the one Hand, as a Quaker's scrupling to put off his Hat on the other, and in my Opinion the more troublesome Extreme of the two.

Silent Sort of Men are esteemed generally the more judicious and thinking, but it is commonly only Dulness and Want of Thought; for Imagination will hardly let the Tongue lie still: Tho' if a quick Sort of Man can overcome his Eagerness of speaking so much, he will shine the more for his not appearing to aim at it.

Physicians are commonly believed to be of a Profession both honest and skilful, yet their Art is little better than that of a juggler or Astrologer, which is no Art at all but couzening the Ignorant. Their whole Design (generally speaking) is to delay the Cure, as well as the Death of their Patients: So that in Truth, the last of these is no less an Injury than the other, for what is Life worth under the Uneasiness of a languishing Condition? I except particu-

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lar

lar Friendships, which will sometimes influence them, (and indeed even ill People) but I think a Salary for Life a better Method than Fees, and would more prevail upon these Gentlemen to do their best, (tho', alas! how little does their best signify?) This is only the Case in general, for I doubt not but some Physicians are abler and honefter than the rest, and I have myself had the Experience of one, whose Skill, Honesty, and Friendship has recovered the most valuable Part of my Family, out of Dangers in which we have almost despaired of Success, and restored her to her Health.

Surgeons are something less respected than Physicians, which is wrong, theirs being a real Art, and one of the most useful ones, if practised faithfully (which, I doubt, is very seldom.)

Apothecaries are undervalued; but yet, when Men of Judgment and Practice, are as useful as Physicians, who either have not Time, or will not give it, to attend their Patients, as they should do.

Divines are generally thought to be, and often are, Men of the best Lives, because indeed, for Shame, they dare hardly be otherwise; but if their Morals are well observed, I doubt they will, most of them, appear like other Men.

Great Gravity passes with most for Wisdom, but is often Dulness, sometimes Affectation, at the best disagreeable.

Telling Stories well, passed for the best Sort of Wit in the last Age, and is sometimes approved of even in this; but 'tis more a Talent of Diversion than Value.

A Man's Temper is more judged by his Mien and Outside, tho' very fallacious, than by his very Behaviour itself. I have known a Man thought haughty, only because he was short-sighted, and could not know People as he met them: But the same Man, by Mistake, would often bow to his own Servants, who knew his Defect, and therefore had as little Reason to think him humble, as others had to think him proud.

The World is always inclined to think those Persons vain (tho' never so far from it) who have either such Talents, or such good Fortune, as would make a great many others so. For this Reason, the first Thing Women say of a new Beauty is, that she is proud and conceited, even before they have seen her, because they would be so in her Condition.

Women are thought generally by Nature, to be much inferior to Men in Understanding; but I believe the Difference lies chiefly in Education, by which they give us very great Odds; and yet I know some, that can hold up the Game pretty well against us.

Women are believed extremely timorous too, indeed they are so of Swords and Guns, because so little used to them; but in other Matters not less dangerous, we find them sufficiently hazardous. Certainly their Readiness in finding Excuses on the sudden, is no small Proof of their Resolution; with which Sort of Confidence Nature has armed them for their necessary Defence on all Occasions, especially against those Dangers to which she most inclines them.

Memory is accounted a Talent opposite to Wit and Understanding, whereas indeed 'tis just the contrary. I believe the Mistake arises from this: A Man of Sense will never tell a long Story, tho' he should remember it never so well; nor will such a Man think many Things worth his remembering, which a Fool, perhaps, sets a Value upon.

They are thought to have read much, who speak of it often, which is only a Sign of not digesting what they read; just as a Man's bringing up his Supper, gives a Proof of his eating but a very disagreeable one.

When ambitious Men are much disappointed, some of the ablest of them have been apt out of Peevishness to give over the World: But often a little Patience is enough to bring Things about again.

Some People are troubling both themselves and others with making great Feasts, which they think is living nobly, and Princes themselves are unable to escape them; whereas a constant Way of living politely, is much more estimable as well as pleasant.

Scarce one fat Person in twenty, but makes himself appear a great deal fatter by fine Cloaths; and ugly Women do the same by their Finery.

'Tis the Fashion to carve at one's own Table, a terrible Trouble! which divided among the Company, would be none at all to any one of them.

*Some late Accounts from a neighbouring Kingdom, full of Commendations on the indefatigable Care and Application of a worthy Magistrate, in detecting and punishing the execrable Abuse of false Weights and Measures, occasion the inserting the following remarkable Instance of Turkish Justice in a Case of this Nature. The Fact is well attested, and wants nothing but the Pen of a Livy or a Plutarch to equal it to the brightest Examples of Virtue in the most heroic Ages of Greece or Rome.*

A GROCER of the City of Smyrna had a Son, who with the Help of the little Learning the Country could afford, rose to the Post of Naib, or Deputy



to the Cadi, or Mayor of that City, and as such visited the Markets, and inspected the Weights and Measures of all retail Dealers. One Day as this Officer was going his Rounds, the Neighbours, who knew enough of his Father's Character to suspect that he might stand in Need of the Caution, advised him to shift his Weights for Fear of the worst: But the old Cheat depending on his Relation to the Inspector, and sure, as he thought, that his Son would never expose him to a publick Affront, laugh'd at their Advice, and stood very calmly at his Shop Door waiting for his Coming. The Naib, however, was well assured of the Dishonesty and unfair Dealing of his Father, and resolv'd to detect his Villany, and make an Example of him. Accordingly he stopt at his Door, and said coolly to him, 'Good Man, fetch out your Weights, that we may examine them.' Instead of obeying, the Grocer would fain have put it off with a Laugh, but was soon convinced his Son was serious, by hearing him order the Officers to search his Shop, and seeing them produce the Instruments of his Frauds, which after an impartial Examination were openly condemned and broken to Pieces. His Shame and Confusion, however, he hoped would plead with a Son to remit him all further Punishment of his Crime; but even this, tho' entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as severe as for the most indifferent Offender; for he sentenc'd him to a Pine of fifty Piastrs, and to receive a Bastinadoe of as many Blows on the Soles of his Feet. All this was executed upon the Spot; after which the Naib leaping from his Horse, threw himself at his Feet, and watering them with his Tears, address'd him thus: "Father, I have discharg'd my Duty to my God, my Sovereign, my Country, and my Station; permit me now, by my Respect and Submission, to acquit the Debt I owe a Parent. Justice is blind; it is the Power of God on Earth; it has no Regard to Father or Son. God and our Neighbour's Rights are above the Ties of Nature. You had offended against the Laws of Justice; you deserved this Punishment; you would in the End have receiv'd it from some other; I am sorry it was your Fate to receive it from me. My Conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future, and, instead of blaming, pity my being reduced to so cruel a Necessity." This done, he mounted his Horse again and continued his Journey, amidst the Acclamations and Praises of the whole City for so extraordinary a Piece of Justice; Report of which being made to the Sublime Porte, the Sultan advanced him to the Post

of Cadi, from whence by Degrees he rose to the Dignity of Musti, who is the Head both of the Religion and the Law among the Turks.

LIST of Men of War destroyed, or taken from the FRENCH.

	Guns.	Men.	By whom taken.
A L'Invincible	74	700	By Ad. Anson and Warren's Squad.
Le Terrible	74	686	
Le Monarque	74	686	By Adm. Hawke's Squadron.
Le Neptune	70	686	
Le Trident	64	650	
Le Fougueux	64	650	By the Nettingh.
B Le Mars	64	500	
Le Vigilant	64	500	By Ad. Warren at Cape-Breton.
L'Ardent	64		
Le Serieux	66	556	By Ad. Anson and Warren's Squa.
Le Diamant	56	450	
Le Jason	52	355	
C Le Rubis	52	328	By Capt. Stevens.
Auguste	50	470	
Severn	50	550	By Ad. Haw. Sq.
L'Etoile	46	400	
Le Gloire	44	330	By Ad. Anson and Warren's Squad.
Ambuscade	40	365	
Le Renomee	32	300	By the Salisbury.
D Mercury Hospital Ship			
formerly a Man of War of 64 Guns.			By the Dover.
Medea	26	240	
Subtile	26		By the Dreadnug.
Le Panthere	26	240	
Solebay	22	230	By Capt. Stevens.
			By the Monmouth.
			By the Alex. Priv.
			Capt. Philips.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1747.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AS one of my principal Views, in calling this Parliament, was, that I might receive the most clear and certain Information of the Sense of my People, on the present Posture of Affairs; I was desirous to meet you as early as your one Convenience, as well as that of the Publick, would admit.

By the Advice of my Parliament, I entered into the War against Spain, in order to vindicate and secure the Trade and Commerce of my Subjects. By their Advice also, and in Conformity to my Engagements, I undertook the Support of the Empress Queen of Hungary, and of the just Rights of the House of Austria. In Resentment for this Conduct, so necessary for the Interests of my own Kingdoms, and of the

ancient Allies of my Crown, *France* not only declared War against me, but fomented and supported an unnatural Rebellion within this Kingdom. In carrying on this just and necessary War, I have found the most chearful and vigorous Support from my Parliament: And though the Success has not been answerable to our Wishes, and just Expectations, in the *Low Countries*; yet it must be allowed, to the Honour of this Nation, that no Part of the Misfortunes can be imputed to us.

The signal Successes, which it has pleased God to grant us at Sea, have made the Enemy feel the Weight of our Naval Strength, to their great Loss, and the real and solid Advantage of this Nation. This has appeared most remarkably in the Operations of my Fleet, this last Year; which have tended no less to the Honour of the *British Flag*, than to the Reduction of the Maritime Force and Commerce of *France*. The Government of the United Provinces has, once more, resumed that Consistency, which will give great Strength to the Common Cause; cement more firmly the Friendship between this Kingdom and that Republick; and be a lasting Security to our inseparable Interests. One great Effect of this happy Alteration in *Holland* has already appeared, in the vigorous Declaration lately made by the States General to the Court of *France*; and the Orders given by them, for committing Hostilities every where against the *French King* and his Subjects.

Some Overtures for a general Pacification have lately been made to me, on the Part of *France*; and though some of the Terms proposed were such as could not be approved, yet as I have had no other Aim, but to bring about a safe and honourable Peace, I have shewn the utmost Inclination to facilitate it, in Conjunction with my Allies; and a Congress is actually agreed to be held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, whither the several Ministers will soon repair. I hope all the Powers concerned will bring with them the same Dispositions to effectuate this great Work, on just and reasonable Conditions, which I sincerely have.

In this Situation, I am confident you will agree in Opinion with me, that it is necessary to be vigilant and attentive to every Event; and that there can be no Reason to expect a good Peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful Support, to enable me to prosecute the War, in case the Obstinacy of our Enemies, in not agreeing to just and reasonable Terms of Accommodation, should render it unavoidable. For this Purpose, I am now actually concert-

ing the necessary Measures with my Allies, whose Interests I am determined to adhere to and support. Let us be in Readiness; in case the Negotiations should fail of the desired Effect, to convince our Enemies, how much they are mistaken, if they vainly imagine that *Great Britain*, and her Allies, will submit to receive the Law from any Power whatsoever; and demonstrate to the World, that we will decline no Difficulty or Hazard for the Preservation of the Common Liberty, and our own Independence, and essential Interests.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The Necessity of adequate Supplies appears from what has been already mentioned. The proper Estimates for the Services of the ensuing Year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such Supplies, as your own Security and lasting Welfare, and the present critical and important Situation of Affairs, require. You may depend on their being applied only to the Purposes for which they shall be given; and if, by the falling out of Events, any Saving can be made, it shall be duly accounted for.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

If any farther Provisions shall be found expedient, to render more effectual the good Laws lately made for the Security of the present Establishment, extinguishing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into Order, any Part of the United Kingdom, I depend on your known Affection to me and to your Country, seriously and early to set about so good a Work. I will only add, that there never was a Conjunction, in which Unanimity, Firmness, and Dispatch, were more necessary for the Safety, Honour, and true Interest of *Great Britain*.

*The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled: Presented on the 13th Instant.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The generous and publick-spirited Views, with which your Majesty entered into this just and necessary War, are evident to the whole World; and your People have been the more strongly animated to support it, by the Part your Enemies have taken, not only to overturn the Liberties of *Europe* in

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general, but to disturb your Majesty's Government, the solid Foundation of our Happiness. The Events of War are always uncertain; but at the same Time that we see, with the greatest Concern, the Misfortunes which have happened in the *Low Countries*, we gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness and Justice, in vindicating the Honour of this Nation, from any Imputation arising from thence.

With unfeigned Joy we congratulate your Majesty on the signal Successes, with which it has pleased God to bless your Arms by Sea. No Loss can be more sensibly felt by your Enemies, and no Advantage tend more to the Glory and real Benefit of your Kingdoms, whose Commerce and Naval Strength must be increased in Proportion, as that of *France* is diminished.

We cannot approach your Royal Person on this Occasion, without expressing our highest Satisfaction in those Events, which have happened in *Holland*, in Favour of a Prince allied to your Majesty by the nearest Ties; descended from an Illustrious House, in which the Defence of publick Liberty has been Hereditary, and which has produced Deliverers of this Country, as well as of that Protestant Republick. From this happy Alteration, we cannot but promise ourselves the strictest Union of Councils between your Majesty and the States General, and an additional Strength in pursuing such Measures, as shall be most conducive to the Common Good of both Nations; of which we consider the seasonable Declaration lately made by the States to the Court of *France*, and the Orders given thereupon, as a strong Indication.

Your Majesty's Paternal Concern for your People appears in nothing more, than in your sincere Desire to bring about, in Conjunction with your Allies, an honourable Peace, on just and reasonable Terms. At the same Time that we offer our humble Thanks to your Majesty, for this gracious Disposition to procure Ease and Repose to your Subjects, by effectuating this great Work, permit us to assure you, that we are convinced by past Experience, as well as by your Majesty's prudent Declaration, that the only Way to procure a good Peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. For this Reason, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's Vigilance and Care to enter into a timely Concert with your Allies, in order to be in Readiness for that Event.

We beg Leave, from the Bottom of our Hearts, to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Fidelity and Affection to your Sacred Person, Family, and Government; and that we will heartily and

cheerfully concur to enable your Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour, in case the Obstinacy of your Enemies should render it necessary; no Difficulty or Hazard being capable of lessening our Zeal and Steadiness for the Maintenance of the Honour of your Crown, the Independency and essential Interests of your Kingdoms, and for the Defence of your Allies.

We will not fail to take into our serious Consideration, what further Provisions may be expedient for better securing the present happy Establishment, extinguishing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for reforming and reducing into Order such Parts of the United Kingdom, where the Want of Improvement, Knowledge and due Obedience to the Laws, has remarkably furnished Opportunities to seduce the People from their Loyalty. The Stability of your Majesty's Throne, the Glory and Tranquillity of your Reign, and the Prosperity of our Fellow Subjects, we have entirely at Heart; and our utmost Firmness, Resolution, and Dispatch, shall be exerted to attain those desirable Ends, which your Majesty has so wisely and graciously recommended to us.

His MAJESTY: most Gracious  
ANSWER.

My Lords,

Nothing could give me greater Satisfaction than this dutiful and affectionate Address. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming Zeal you have unanimously expressed, and your ready Concurrence in my Sentiments, will have a very good Effect, both with our Friends and Enemies; and strengthen my Hands to pursue such Measures, either of Peace or War, as shall be most conducive to the Interests of my Kingdoms, and the Support of my Allies.

Copy of a LETTER wrote by Capt. Edward Dottin, Commander of the Prince Frederick Private Ship of War; dated Oct. 13, 1747, off Lisbon Bar.

ON Oct. 4, we saw 3 Settees under the Land, a little to the Westward of Lagos. Commadore Walker mann'd his Barge and Yawl, and we mann'd ours likewise, and sent them to see what Vessels they were, and the Princess Amelia was sent to cover the Boats; and according to our Expectation, they proved to be Spaniards; and after a very strong Resistance, our Boats took two of them, and drove the others on Shore; their Cargoes consist of Raisins, &c.

On the 5th, we weighed with the Commadore and Tartar, and stood to Sea, and left the Princess Amelia to take in Water;

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we lay off and on all Night, and about 2 or 3 Leagues off *Lagos*, and at 5 in the Morning on the 7th Inst. we saw a Sail under our Lee Quarter, after which we bore away, and gave Chace; as did the *Duke* and *Prince George*, who were then at some Distance from us; as Day-light came on we saw the Commodore under the Land with the two Settees, and the *Princess Amelia* at an Anchor in *Lagos-Bay*.

At 8 in the Morning the Chace haul'd up her Courses, took in all her small Sails, and made Preparation for Battle; I observing that, made the Signal for the Commodore to Windward to bear down, which he observed immediately and gave Chace; the Ship to Leeward which was our Chace wore directly, and made all the Sail he could, and stood to the Westward.

We imagin'd his Intent was to have got in under *Cape St. Vincent*, but since am convinc'd to the contrary. We continued our Chace, and found we came up with him; at 2 in the Afternoon the Chace took in all her small Sails, we kept out all ours until we came within Gun-shot, and then preceiving her to run out her lower Tier Fore and Aft very plain, we found her to be a 74 Gun Ship; at the same Time they hoisted *Spanish* Colours, but fir'd not one Gun; then we shortned Sail and bore down to the Commodore, to ask his Opinion; at 5 the Chace bore away to the Southward, as did the Commodore and I, none of our Fleet being then in Sight. We both kept in a Line abreast of him, and sailed very peaceably till 7 in the Evening; when we being close under *Cape St. Vincent*, began to engage with great Smartness, which was return'd as smartly by the *Spaniard*, and the Engagement continued until half after 10, when the *Spaniard* haul'd to the N. W. and the Commodore receiving the most severe Part of the Battle, was prodigiously shatter'd in his Masts, Hull and Rigging. I know not the Number kill'd and wounded on board the Commodore; but we had 3 wounded, one of which died in 8 Hours after.

We stood to the Eastward with the little Wind we had, to join the rest of our Squadron, and made ourselves perfectly sure of the *Spaniard* in the Morning, as we were making Preparations for the same, after the Damage we had received from her before; we kept Sight of him all Night. At 5 in the Morning on the 8th Instant, the *Prince George* joined us, who had rowed all Night, by the Report of our Guns, as did the *Duke*: At 6 we saw the *Duke* and *Princess Amelia*, and at the same Time I went on board the *King George*, and received my Orders from the Commodore, to make all the Sail we could with the rest of the Squadron, as I did immediately. The *Spaniard* seeing so many Ships after him bore away

directly before the Wind with all the Sails he could croud. We all continued our Chace, and then saw a very large Ship to the Eastward, with all the Sail she could set.

At half past 7 in the Morning we perceived the large Ship to the Eastward fire at one of our Settees under *English* Colours, and speaking with the *King George's* Boat, we found her to be an *English* Man of War, and could with our Glais see her 3 Tier Ports, and found her afterwards to be the *Russel*, Captain *Buckley*, of 80 Guns; but as we continued our Chace we saw a Sail to the Northward standing right athwart us, and by his Colours which he wore then, I took him for a *Maltheze* Man of War, as he fired 2 Guns under the said Colours to Leeward; at the same Time the *Spaniard* fired a Gun to Leeward, and hoisted his *Spanish* Colours, and so soon as the *Spaniard* had done that, the Ship that wore the *Maltheze* Colours hauled them down, and hoisted *English*, and at Noon the said Ship and us was almost in Gun-shot, and still in Chace with a fine Breeze, and at half past 12, the *Spaniard* fired a Stern Chace at the other Vessel, she being farther a-head than we were; the *English* Man of War, as I took her to be from her 2 Tier Ports, fired one of her Bow Chace at the *Spaniard*, and at 1 in the Afternoon the Engagement began very smart between them both, and about 2 o'Clock we came up and engag'd him likewise, which was continued on all the 3 Sides until 3 o'Clock, when in the Height of the Engagement, the other *English* Ship blew up, not half a Gun-shot from us. We upon that immediately brought to, hoisted out our Barge, and sent her to save what People might be floating on the Wreck, as did the *Duke*, being but a little Way a-stern, but the other Ships about 2 Miles a-stern.

At 5 our Barge returned with Lieut. *O Brian* and 13 People; two of the People died so soon as they came on board, and the others were very much burnt and bruised; they gave us an Account, that the Ship which they were blown up in, was his Majesty's Ship the *Dartmouth*, of 50 Guns, Capt. *James Hamilton*, last from the *Streights* bound to *Lisbon*. By this Time the other Man of War came up with us, we made Sail and gave Chace with her, as did the *Duke* and *Prince George*, we suspecting the *Spaniard* to be a very rich Ship from *La Vera Cruz*. We found that we overhauled the Chace very fast, and at 1 in the Morning of Oct. 9, the *Russel* came up abreast of her, and began the Engagement; we being a little a-stern came up at 2, and continued a continual Fire, and did to the utmost to demolish the Enemy. The Engagement lasted and was continued with the utmost Vigour from



from 1 in the Morning, till a Quarter past 6, and then by a very lucky Shot from the *Ruffel*, carried away her Main Top-mast, and the *Spaniard* never fired a Gun after, but struck. The *Ruffel's* People behaved like brave Men.

At 7 I spoke with the *Ruffel*, and the Captain desired me to go on board, as I did; and he finding the Ship that was taken had double the Number of Men with him. He commanded me to stay by him, and take in such a Number of Prisoners as he should appoint, and took from me 60 Men to be returned me as we got off the Bar at *Lisbon*. On the 10th at Noon, the *Prince George* joined us, and at 4 in the Afternoon, as the Captain of our Man of War found the Prisoners mutinous, he ordered the *Snow* to take in as many Prisoners as she could hold, which was 209 Persons, and put 62 Prisoners on board me also, and ordered me to see the *Prince George* with the Prisoners into *Lisbon*; the People he commanded from us were taken on board his own Ship.

I left the *Duke* with the *Ruffel*, and *Prize*, and she is to remain with them until their Arrival at *Lisbon*, as she has Prisoners aboard, and the Man of War had 40 Men from her likewise.

The *Spanish* Man of War is call'd the *Gloriosa*, mounting 74 Guns, 30 of them 24 Pounds, 28 of 18 Pound, and 16 of 9 Pound, and had on board 750 Men.

I expect the *Ruffel* and the *Prize*, with the *Duke*, every Moment.

Your most humble Servant,

EDWARD DOTTIN.

The following Advices from the Hague are too remarkable to be omitted.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, NOV. 17.  
Hague, Nov. 21. N. S.

THE States of Holland published this Day their Resolutions of the 11th and 16th inst. relating to the Disposal of Civil Employments, and to the Succession to the Stadtholdership. By the first, it is resolved, That no Employments shall be given for the future, to those who do not exercise them themselves, and that whoever accepts of a Place, shall be obliged to discharge the Functions of it. 2dly, That for the Time to come, no Place whatever shall be quartered upon, and that it shall not be lawful for any Person, either Regents or others, to give or receive Money, or any other Consideration, for procuring or receiving an Employment; to prevent which, they are for the future to be put to their Oath. 3dly, That these Articles shall be observed as a perpetual Law, and that all Persons in-

trusted with an Office, shall swear to the Performance of them, before they can begin to discharge the Functions of their Employments; and in order to enable the States to make the necessary Regulations with Regard to the Disposal of them, the Burgo-Masters and Regents of the several Towns, shall draw up, and deliver to their High Mightinesses, Lists of all the Offices and Employments in the Disposal of their respective Colleges, from the highest to the lowest, with an exact Account of the Salaries and Perquisites belonging to them, and of all the Out-goings attach'd to them, either by Way of Quarterage or otherwise; and no Employments are to be excepted from these Regulations, but those possessed by Artificers and Labourers. By the other Resolution, relating to the Hereditary Succession, it is enacted, That the Stadtholdership shall descend, after the Prince of *Orange's* Death, to his lawful Male Issue, and their Heirs Male; and in Case his Highness's Male Children should die without any Male Issue, the Stadtholdership is to devolve upon the eldest Daughter, and her Male Issue, if there should be any; but in Default of Heirs Male, and in Case the Prince of *Orange* should have no Sons, then the Stadtholdership goes to his Highness's Daughter, the Princess *Caroline*, and her Male Issue; and if she dies without any, it is to devolve upon her surviving Sisters, and their Heirs Male; the eldest Sister, and her Issue, to be always preferred: The said Dignity is never to be possessed by any King or Elector, nor by any Prince that does not profess the Protestant Religion, as by Law establish'd in this Country; and in Case the Stadtholdership shall ever descend to a Prince or Princess under Age, they are to be educated within the Province of *Holland*; and this Settlement of the Succession, on the Descendants of the Female Issue, is not to take Place, unless the said Female Heirs marry with the especial Consent and Approbation of the States.

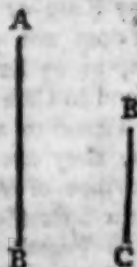
It is likewise enacted, That in Case the said Dignity should devolve on a Princess, she shall enjoy it, with the Title of *Gouvernante*, and have her Seat in the States, and in all the Colleges, in the same Manner as the Stadtholders: And as she is to be invested with all the Authority annexed to the Dignity of Captain and Admiral General, she is to appoint, in Time of War, an able Commander, of the Protestant Religion, but of no Kingly or Electoral Dignity, to head the Troops in her Stead; and he is to take an Oath, to follow and obey the Instructions and Orders which shall be given him by the States. And as the Stadtholdership may devolve to

a Minor, then the Princess his Mother shall, during his Minority, act as Guardian, with the Title of *Gouvernante*, and enjoy all the Privileges annexed to it, till the Minor is of Age; but if she should die, or marry again, then the States are to supply that Guardianship, in the Manner they shall think most advantageous for this Country. And lastly, The Successors to the Stadtholdership are always to have the same Commission and Instructions as have been given by this Province to the present Stadtholder.

*Hague, Nov. 24. N. S.* A solemn Deputation of the States of *Holland*, composed of one Member from the Nobles, and one from every Town, and the Pensionary, waited last *Wednesday* upon the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, and the Princess *Caroline*, to compliment their Highnesses upon the Resolution taken the 16th Instant by the States of this Province, relating to the Hereditary Succession. Count *Maurice of Nassau* was appointed Yesterday by the Prince of *Orange*, to command, during this Winter, all the Troops in *Zealand*, and he is now preparing to set out with all possible Speed for that Province.

*A Geometrical QUESTION, by H. H.*

TWO right Lines *AB*, *BC*, being given, it is required, to find two other right Lines, as *X*, *Z*, that shall be mean Proportionals, between them; so that as *AB*; *X* :: *Z*; *BC*.



*A Description of BEDFORDSHIRE.*

BEDFORDSHIRE is but a small County, being in Length, from North to South, about 25 Miles, and in Breadth, from West to East, about 12, and about 73 Miles in Circumference. It contains about 260,000 Acres, 9 Hundreds, and about 13170 Houses; has 124 Parishes, 10 Market Towns, and sends 4 Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for the Town of *Bedford*.

This County is bounded on the East with *Hertfordshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, on the South with *Hertfordshire*, on the West with *Buckinghamshire*, and on the North with *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingtonshire*. The Air is temperate and wholesome; on

which account it is very populous and crowded with Gentry. The Soil is generally fertile, producing Plenty of all Sorts of Grain, especially Wheat and Barley, which are very good. 'Tis in general a *Champaign Country*, intermix'd with Pasturage and Woods. The Pastures feed very good Cattle, but their Sheep deserve no great Commendation. The North and North-East Sides of the County are a deep Clay, the South a *Chiltern*, and in the Midst, from *Potton* to *Dunstable*, runs a sandy Ridge of Hills, which are pretty well clothed with Wood, both for Timber and Fuel. 'Tis water'd with two Rivers, the *Ouse* and the *Ivel*. Its Market Towns are as follows.

1. *Bedford*, the County Town, 40 Miles N. W. from *London*. It is very ancient, being call'd *Bedanford* by the Saxons, and is divided into two Parts by the River *Ouse*, which are join'd by a fair Stone Bridge with two Gates. The Whole is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, 2 Chamberlains, and a Town-Clerk. It has of late Years been much improv'd with new Buildings, and a fair Market-House, and the *Ouse* being made navigable enriches the Town. The South Side has a Market on *Tuesday* for Cattle, and the North Side one on *Saturday* for Corn and other Provisions. Here are 5 Parishes-Churches, two on the South, and three on the North Side; also several Hospitals and a Free-School. It has given the Title of Earl and Duke to several Families, and gives now the Title of Duke to that of the *Russels*, who have been Earls of *Bedford* ever since the Reign of *Edward VI*.

2. *Potton*, 7 Miles E. of *Bedford*, pleasantly situated and water'd with a small Brook, but on a sandy, gravelly and barren Soil. Its Market is on *Saturday*, for Corn, Cattle and Poultry.

3. *Biggleswade*, 2 Miles S. of *Potton*, on the River *Ivel*. Its Market is on *Wednesday*, which is considerable for all Sorts of Grain, Store of Cattle, Milch-Kine and Provisions. It has commodious Inns for Passengers, in their travelling from *London* to *York*.

4. *Shefford*, 3 Miles S. W. of *Biggleswade*, commodiously seated between two Rivulets, which join below the Town, over each of which there is a Bridge. It has a good Market on *Friday* for Corn and Poultry.

5. *Amptbill*, 6 Miles S. W. of *Biggleswade*, pleasantly situate between two Hills. It had formerly a Royal Seat in a spacious Park, at the East End, and belongs now to the Earl of *Aylesbury*, to whom it gives Title of Viscount. Here is another Seat of the Lord *Ashturnham*, and at *Wrest*, not



not far from hence, the Seat of the Duke of Kent. *Amptbill* is much improv'd in Buildings, and beautified with a convenient Market-House and Sessions-House. It has also a Free-School and Hospital. Its Market is on *Thursday*.

6. *Woburn*, 8 Miles S. W. of *Shefford*, has a Market on *Friday*, chiefly for Butter and Cheese. It suffer'd greatly by Fire about 20 Years ago, but is handsomely rebuilt. It had formerly a famous Monastery, now the Seat and Estate of the Duke of Bedford. Here is also a Free-School, built by *Francis Earl of Bedford*. It is a great Thoroughfare in the Road from *London*, and has several good Inns. Near it is Plenty of Fullers Earth, and another Sort, which, they say, turns Wood into Stone.

7. *Tuddington*, 2 Miles S. E. of *Woburn*, situate under the Hills or Downs, in a good Soil; but its Market on *Saturday* is now but little frequented.

8. *Leighton Beaufert*, vulgarly call'd *Leighton Buzzard*, 4 Miles S. W. of *Tuddington*. About half a Mile from it is a Roman Camp. Its Market is on *Tuesday* for Cattle.

9. *Luton*, 7 Miles E. of *Leighton*, is a pretty good Town, with a large Market-House, and a handsome Church. It is pleasantly seated between Hills, near the Confines of *Hertfordshire*, and has a very good Market on *Monday*, much noted for Barley.

10. *Dunstable*, 3 Miles S. W. of *Luton*, seated in a chalky Ground, where the Springs are not found without digging several Fathom; and yet by Means of 4 large Ponds, supply'd only by Rain-Water, which are scarce ever dry, one in each of the four Streets, the Inhabitants find no Want. There have been found in the adjacent Fields several Roman Coins; and within a small Descent of the Chiltern Hills, there is rais'd up round with a Rampire and Ditch, a military Model, containing about 9 Acres. In this Town, by *Edward III's* Order, a Cross or Column was erected, with Stakes, and the Arms of *England*, &c. in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, as being one of the Places where her Corps rested in her Journey from *Lincolnshire*, where she died, to *Westminster-Abbey*, where she was buried. *Dunstable* is a fair and well frequented Town, full of Inns for the Accommodation of Travellers, as being seated in the High Road from *London* to *Chester*. Its Market is on *Wednesday* for Corn, Cattle and Provisions in great Plenty. A Woman, who liv'd, dy'd, and was buried in this Town, had, as appears by her Epitaph, 19 Children at 5 Births, viz. 5 at two several Births, and 3 together at three others.

N. B. The Miles here are computed Miles.

November 1747

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons: Presented on Wednesday the 18th Inst. (See p. 515.)

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

With Hearts full of the sincerest Joy, we congratulate your Majesty on the great and important Successes, which it has pleas'd Almighty God to bestow on your Majesty's Arms at Sea, and which not only redound highly to the Honour of the British Nation, but, by reducing the Maritime Force of France, manifestly tend to the Security of your Majesty's Government, and the Prosperity and Trade of these Kingdoms.

We beg Leave to express to your Majesty the great and just Satisfaction we have received from the happy Settlement of the Government of the United Provinces, in which a Prince so nearly allied to your Majesty has so great a Share. Nor can we doubt, but that the good Effect resulting from that Settlement will be a thorough Union of Counsels between your Majesty and the Republick; more especially, as the vigorous Declaration, lately made by the States General to the Court of France, gives us the strongest Presumption, that, in all Measures, whether of Peace or War, which shall be deemed for the Honour, Interest, and Security of these Kingdoms and that Republick, they will co-operate zealously and firmly with your Majesty.

With the deepest Sense of Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Care for the Welfare of your Subjects, in the sincere Disposition your Majesty has shewn for a general Pacification, by hearkening to the Overtures lately made for that Purpose, and endeavouring, on your Majesty's Part, to bring about a speedy, safe, and honourable Conclusion to this burthenfome and expensive, tho' just and necessary, War.

But if, contrary to our Wishes and Expectations, the Enemies of Great Britain, by insisting on unreasonable and inadmissible Terms, make the Continuance of the War unavoidable, we beg Leave to give your Majesty our most determined Assurances that we will support your Majesty to the utmost: And, in order to convince our Enemies of this our stedfast Resolution, we will immediately grant such Supplies, as may, in Conjunction with your Majesty's Allies, enable your Majesty to carry

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on

on the War with Vigour, maintain the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and support the mutual Interest of your Majesty and your Allies.

At the same Time, permit us to assure your Majesty, that we shall be ready to contribute our Assistance towards perfecting and rendering more effectual those Provisions which have been already made for securing the interior Peace of these Kingdoms, and establishing your Majesty's Throne upon the most firm and lasting Foundations.

His MAJESTY'S most Gracious  
ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

*THE* early Marks of Trust and Confidence, which you repose in me by this Address, give me the greatest Satisfaction.

You may be assured, that I have nothing more at Heart, than to put as soon as possible, such an End to the present Troubles, as may be consistent with the Good of my People, the Security of my Allies, and the Honour and true Interests of my Kingdoms.

Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK,  
for the Year 1748.

**I**T exhibits a View of the Front of *St. Alban-Hall*, with the principal Persons who have borne some Relation to that ancient House of Learning.

Groupe I. The principal Figure, *K. Henry VIII.*, giving a Grant of the Hall to *Dr. Owen*, his Physician, attended by *Robert de St. Alban*, Founder, who holds the Ichnography of the Hall and two Gardens: As this Action of the King's occasions great Discontent to the Abbess of *Littlemore*, she goes away grieved, and leaves her cancell'd Tenure on the Ground: It is likewise attended to in a confused Manner by *Cardinal Wolsey*; he holds his Archiepiscopal Staff inverted, to signify his Power lost in the Hall at that Time.

Groupe II. *Abp. Laud* recommending the Use of *Merton-College-Chapel*, to the Hall: The Figures attending are *Abp. Marsb*, who was one of the Principals of the Hall; *Dr. Lamplugh*, *Abp. of York*, and *Benedict Barnham*, Alderman of *London*, who built the Front of the Hall as it is at present.

Groupe III. Are other eminent Persons who had been Principals or Members of the Hall; the Mitred Bp. *Dr. Fitz-James*, Bp. of *London*, the other *Dr. Gough*, Bp. of *Limerick*; the rest of the Figures, *Sir Walter Buckler*, Privy Counsellor to *Q. Elizabeth*, *Dr. Hayek* her Physician, distinguished by his holding a Rod with a Ser-

pent, *Sir Arthur Atey*, Knt. Speaker *Len-thal*, distinguished by laying his Hand on a Mace, and that pointing to the Hall, *Dr. Bouchier*, late Principal and Benefactor.

The Trees in the Area represent the Garden to the Front of the Hall, which was formerly an Appendage to the Scite.

A Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, for the Year 1748.

**I**T is embellish'd with a very curious emblematical Print, representing *Britannia* sitting with her proper Attributes, commanding Fame to sound the Praises of the Heroes, whose Pictures are there done to the Life; Fame holding a Coronet over the Head of *Anson*, and having in her Lap a Naval Crown for *Warren*; *Neptune* lying at the Feet of *Britannia*, seemingly pleas'd at the Honours conferr'd, whilst his Tritons are bringing the Spoils of the Enemy's Fleet; a Cornucopia at the Feet of *Britannia*, denoting the Treasures brought to England; History recording on the Back of Time their Names and Actions to Posterity; in the Distance encircled with a Glory, is the Name of the brave Admiral *Hawke*, which two Genii are bringing to be added to the List of Heroes; a distant View of an Engagement, and the Figures of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, with their Symbols, properly placed over the Months in the Kalendar.

The following is the remarkable SPEECH of the Great Czar of Muscovy, Peter I. to King William III. when he met him at Utrecht.

Most Renowned Emperor,

**I**T was not the Desire of seeing the celebrated Cities of the German Empire, or the most potent Republick of the Universe, that made me leave my Throne in a distant Country, and my victorious Armies; but the vehement Passion alone of seeing the most brave and most generous Hero of the Age.

**F**I have my Wish, and am sufficiently recompenced for my Travel, in being admitted into your Presence: Your kind Embraces having given me more Satisfaction than the taking of *Azoph* and triumphing over the *Tartars*; but the Conquest is yours, your martial Genius directed my Sword, and the generous Emulation of your Exploits instill'd into my Breast the first Thoughts I had of enlarging my Dominions.

I cannot express in Words the Veneration I have for your sacred Person; my unparalleled Journey is one Proof of it.

The Season is so far advanced, and I hope



hope the Peace too, that I shall not have the Opportunity, as *Maximilian* had, of fighting under the Banner of *England* against *France*, the common Disturber of the Liberties of *Europe*.

If the War continues, I and my Armies will readily observe your Orders; and if either in Peace or War your industrious Subjects will trade to the most Northern Parts of the World, the Ports of *Russia* shall be free for them; I will grant them greater Immunities than ever they yet had, and have them enroll'd among the most precious Records of my Empire, to be a perpetual Memorial of the Esteem I have for the worthiest of Kings.

*Abstract of the Rev. Mr. Gould's Account of English ANTS; in a Letter from the Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. and F. R. S. to Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S.*

CHAP. I. Contains a Description of ANTS in general, &c.

FIVE Species of *Ants* have occurred to his Observation. 1. The Hill *Ant*, vulgarly called the Horse *Ant*. 2. The Jet *Ant*. 3. The red *Ant*. 4. The common yellow *Ant*. 5. The small black *Ant*.

Having described the Size and Colour of these, he proceeds to describe the Structure and nice Mechanism of *Ants*; observing, that, besides the *Viscera*, there is in their Body a Bag of corroding spirituous Liquor, which they can eject to a considerable Distance at Pleasure.

He says, he has met with a Ligament in the red *Ant*, which uniteth the Breast and Body, consisting of two Lobes somewhat round; but in other *Ants* there appears but one Lobe, which rises higher, and is broader, than the Lobes in the red. It is this Species of red *Ants*, which he has observed to have a Sting, of the same Contexture with that of a Bee, in Miniature: In other *Ants* he has met with no Sting; but they bite, or make a small Incision, with their Saws, ejecting some of the afore-mention'd corroding Liquor, &c. The red *Ants*, which are furnished with a Sting, live more open, and are more bold than any of the others; and therefore such a Weapon is serviceable to them.

The Jet *Ants*, have a peculiar disagreeable Smell, which he imagines may be a great Preservative to them against an Enemy; and that the Spirit which all *Ants* eject is very strong, affecting at a small Distance in the same Manner as Spirits of Hartshorn.

CHAP. II. Treats of their Colonies, Cells, &c.

HERE our Author observes, that tho' they unite in Colonies, in such Places

and Situations as are most agreeable to their different Natures, &c. yet their Residence is not so limited as to admit no Variation; however, 'tis worth observing, that the several Species never so intermix, as to associate and breed together, tho' they will live near and good Neighbours one to another.

Their Architecture, he says, is adjusted with remarkable Curiosity and Art, the whole Structure being divided into a Number and Variety of Cells, communicating all of them with one another by little subterraneous Channels, which are circular and smooth; but as for the Incrustation, most *Virtuosi* have mention'd, in the Apartments of *Ants*, he observes, that after the most careful Observation he could never find any Composition in their Structures; the Cells being formed in the Mold itself, without any Addition of Glew, Straws, &c. He acknowledges it may be otherwise in hotter Climates, where Sand is more apt to crumble.

Their Works, as he informs us, are all carried on by the Assistance of their double Saws, and the Hooks which are placed at the Extremity of them. The Process and Manner of their Work may easily be observed, he says, if you deposit some *Ants*, with a Lump of moist Earth under a Glass.

CHAP. III. Treats of their Government; describes their several Queens; the Respect shown them by the common ANTS, &c.

A Colony, he tells us, from the latter End of *August* to the Beginning of *June*, is usually composed of a large Female, and various Companies of Workers: And besides these, in the latter End of *June*, all *July*, and Part of *August*, of a Number of winged *Ants*, commonly known by the Name of *Ant-Flies*. The Government, he says, has been universally taken for a Commonwealth; and have been treated as a Body consisting of Males and Females; the former being looked upon to be those which make their Appearance with Wings in the Summer. But as, in the Oeconomy of Bees, the Generality of them have no Distinction of Sex, but make it their whole Employment to provide for the Young laid them by their Queen, so the same Character is found to be maintained in the Constitution of *Ants*. The common *Ants* therefore, which usually present themselves to our View, are, he says, like the common Bees, of neither Sex, but seem intirely destined to take care of, and educate the Young, which the Queen deposits in the Cells.

[The rest, which is very curious, is our next; to which a brief Account of the College in Oxford, must be s<sup>o</sup> far'd.]

Sung at VAUX-HALL.

*Amynta.* Pastora's come with myrtle crown'd, To blefs her  
fond Amynta's fide, To blefs her fond Amynta's  
*Sym.* fide. The fun in  
his extensive round, Ne'er saw so sweet, so fair a bride, Ne'er  
saw so sweet, so fair a bride.

2.  
*Pastora.* If to be true, is sweet and fair,  
Pastora with Lucinda vies,  
And sweeter she than is the air,  
That fleets beneath Arabian skies.

3.  
*Amynta.* The fields, the groves, each hill and  
Have witness'd to my faithful vow; [vale,  
Long had I sigh'd my am'rous tale,  
But ev'ry care's required now.

4.  
*Past.* Without a blush, I here repeat,  
What to the nymphs I told before;

For thee my tender heart does beat,  
Possess'd of thee I ask no more.

5.  
*Amynta.* Thus with this wreath I crown thy  
And with this kiss my love I seal; [brows,  
And may I, when I break my vows,  
The pangs of tortur'd lovers feel.

6.  
*Past.* Shou'd I, ingrateful to my swain,  
Afflict him with domestick strife;  
May I be driven from the plain,  
By ev'ry virtuous maid and wife.



ODE for his Majesty's BIRTH-DAY.

Written by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

RECIT. By Mr. Beard.

WHEN man from paradise remov'd,  
To seek a resting-place was driven,  
Through all the southern world he rov'd,  
But to his race no rest was given.

RECIT. By Mr. Mence.

At length a northern isle was found,  
Where nature nature's wants supply'd;  
There, while with grace and virtue  
crown'd,  
Redeem'd and blest'd he might reside.

AIR. By Mr. Mence.

There! righteous kings, far fam'd in arms,  
To guard him and command, were given;  
No land, in all its pride of charms,  
Had such a gracious gift from heaven:  
Thus Britain seems, since GEORGE has  
reign'd,  
Our parents paradise regain'd.

RECIT. By Mr. Beard.

There (still surpassing all  
The warmer world enjoys)  
No lordly tyrant, thrall,  
Sweet liberty annoys.

AIR. By Mr. Beard.

With this are kings secure;  
With this their people blest'd;  
With this their glory sure,  
Shall stand in fame confest'd.  
When native right, or regal power,  
The fear of new encroachment brings,  
Then more, to make obedience sure,  
Laws have been made to mend their  
kings.

RECIT. By Mr. Savage.

Thus prince and property,  
Harmoniously accord;  
The subjects liberty,  
The sov'reign's shield and sword.

AIR. By Mr. Savage.

Like day and night,  
Alternate right,  
Observe the laws in force;  
When this resigns,  
The other shines,  
Yet each maintain their course.

AIR. By Mr. Wals.

When foreign crowns,  
The plunder'd towns  
Of power ally'd invade;  
To turn the scale,  
Where Britons fail,  
Those wrongs are thrice repaid.

DUET. By Mr. Savage and Mr. Wals.

What their numbers from barriers have pil-  
fer'd on shore, [restore;  
To our forts on the flood, shall their *Indies*  
Behold how their pride to our thunder lies  
low! [tow.  
Their *Invincible* strikes, and their *Glory's* in

CHORUS.

To GEORGE the just, our glorious guard,  
Be joyous vows of faith prefer'd;  
And in thy sacred temple, *Fame*,  
Let deathless deeds record his name.

An ODE to SLEEP: Partly taken from  
Stat. Sylv. L. 5. 4.

OH! sleep, thou sweetest dearest god,  
What impious lab'rynt have I trod,  
What error has distain'd my breast,  
Thus to deprive it of all rest?  
Why dost thou me alone deny,  
Oh! cruel godhead, tell me why!

The flocks and birds a silence keep,  
And nodding trees appear to sleep;  
The hoarseness of the surge is lost,  
No horror dwells upon the coast;  
The river has forgot to roar,  
And seems to slumber on its shore.

But me no slumber e'er deceives,  
No peace my tortur'd head relieves;  
From moon to moon distress'd I lie,  
Disturb'd my soul, unclos'd my eye;  
By day I seek the secret grove,  
But cannot soothe despairing love.

E'en *Argus'* eyes, that curious spy  
Of a celestial jealousy,  
A vigil cou'd not wholly keep,  
But, tho' a thousand, one might sleep:  
How shall I bear this wakeful brow?  
Tell me, dear godhead, tell me how.

Once you approach'd my lovesick breast,  
And eas'd my soul when sore distress'd,  
Relenting *Sappho* chid her rage,  
And bid a smile my fears assuage:  
My lovely god, the dream prov'd true,  
And grateful incense rose to you.

E'en now, perhaps, thy care's employ'd  
Where all thy pow'r's by love destroy'd;  
Some youth within the fair one's arms,  
That feeds his eyes, his bosom warms,  
Tho' long the night, is hers alone,  
And bids thee faucily be gone.

Kind deity, from thence return,  
With anguish for thy aid I burn;  
Save me, Oh! save from those sad cells,  
Where misery with phrenzy dwells!  
Oh! cool the fervor of my brain,  
And let me be myself again!

J. B.

The TORRENT and the RIVER.

From LA FONTAINE.

*Cuius potest accidere, quod cuquam potest.*  
Traveller, who on the road

A Fled from a gang of thieves behind;  
In hopes of reaching some abode,  
Spurr'd *Sorrel* till she went like wind.  
Seldom one mischief comes alone!  
Scarce had he left them out of sight,

But

But rumbling down its bed of stone,  
A torrent pats him in a fright.

Down with impetuous rage it falls,  
Its clamour more outrageous far,  
Than once *S—cb—I* made at *Paul's*,  
On—now makes at *bar*.

Alas! what must *Pill Garlick* do?  
In midst of so much dangers got?  
Waters oppose, while rogues pursue,  
I shall be drown'd, or shall be foot.  
I hear them coming at full speed,  
Venture I must;—so in he sprung:  
A plunge or two from danger freed,  
For *Sorrel* was both brisk and young.

On came the thieves in full pursuit,  
But find the torrent in their way;  
What then! if yon poor rogue went thro't,  
To us it ne'er shall prove a stay.

So said, so done, they plunge, they pass,  
The traveller's again beset;  
A river lies before his face,  
Behind he hears their horses feet.

Courage, quoth he,—my mare is good,  
What need I here of danger dream?  
Did I not pass yon foaming flood,  
And shall I fear this sleepy stream?

Fearless at this, he quits the side,  
Tho' fatal the adventure be;  
For swiftly as the waters glide,  
He reach'd the *Styx*, e'er they the sea.

WIT should be learn'd at others' cost,  
In mind from hence the moral keep;  
Disdain those enemies who boast,  
But dread the silent and the deep.

#### SERIOUS ADVICE.

Humanity, that bleeds for home-felt woe,  
And sighs at the misfortunes of a foe,  
When peace approaches, views her with a  
smile,

And hides embrace her this exhausted isle:  
For why, the tender sentiments suggest,  
Should men with men thus savagely con-  
test?

Enough of blood has delug'd Europe's  
Sheath, sheath your swords, and bind the  
gushing veins!

Who but must listen to these angel sounds,  
If sudden peace could safely heal our wounds?  
But France, injurious pow'r, who drew the  
sword,

Nor feels for human kind, nor heeds her  
Insidious her designs, when she pretends  
To quit the field, and court her ancient  
friends,

'Tis but to watch the more unguarded hour,  
What now she spares—securely to devour.

The softer dictates Prudence thus corrects,  
The present feels, but future ill expects;  
Tho' great the present, greater may remain,  
Should France, with force renew'd, begin  
again.

Hear this, ye statesmen, St—b—e,  
P—b—m hear!

With what we feel, weigh what we have to  
At length our naval captains learn to fight,  
(Tis all the war we want in Britain's  
right)

Embrace the time, nor wait, in fresh alarms,  
Another eight years pupillage to arms.  
Destroy the fleets and commerce of your foes,  
That land and ocean may have long repose:  
Break but this pow'r, and cut off these  
supplies; [allies:  
Then fear not for yourselves, nor your  
The sinews of the French from foreign aids  
arise.

Inscrib'd to Miss K—y at D— Assembly,  
Oct. 6.

IF when a bright and beauteous nymph is  
seen,  
Of heav'nly aspect, and angelick mein;  
Bless'd with a lovely shape, and genteel air,  
Sweet as the rose, and as the lily fair;  
Not purple vi'lets in the early spring,  
Such graceful sweets, such tender beauties  
bring;

If the dear charmer, Siren-like, entice,  
With tuneful accent, and bewitching voice,  
That not a muse can reach the various song,  
So loudly charming, and so sweetly strong;  
If her endearing conversation prove,  
And jocund humour, to confirm our love—  
If her, we, lastly, cannot but confess,  
Adorn'd with all th' advantages of dress,  
If she in di'monds, and rich silks refines,  
And in the bright assembly brightest shines:  
So sweet a scene, so near, no mortal could  
Unmov'd, untouch'd, or listen, or behold.

Then you, dear K—y! in each breast  
must move

The warmest passion, and the purest love;  
Struck with amaze we feel love's pleasing  
smart

Rush in each vein, and thrill in ev'ry part;  
Sure, sure, so ravishing an object nigh,  
All must be transport, extasy, and joy.

ACADEMICUS.

To the RESTORERS of our NAVAL Honour.

HAWKE, WARREN, ANSON, heroes  
of the main!  
'Tis yours to breathe false Gallia's tumid  
To cool that rage, with English ball and  
fire,

Which would to gen'ral monarchy aspire;  
To bind ambition with a legal chain,  
And fix Britannia's empire on the main:  
Proceed! the muse prophetick dares insure,  
You have the pills that Bourbon's pride will  
cure;

Your powders reach the latent seeds of strife,  
And break the bandage of a tyrant's life:  
His purblind sight your lightning will re-  
store;

His deafness leave him when your thunders  
Oh!



Oh! do not rest half-glorious; seek the seas;  
You have but stunn'd, not heal'd the *French*  
disease:

More ample victory on your squadrons  
wait; } [fate,  
Then spread your canvas, hasten *Gallia's*  
And make your nation, like your courage,  
great! }

So shall our sons, in future ages born,  
Kindle at your deeds; and the *French* navy  
scorn.

Ye honest tars! when you engage, re-  
member } [tender;  
Who, with the devil, brought o'er the Pre-  
Revenge that insult on the briny wave,  
Copy your Prince! be vigilant and brave! }  
To die's more glorious than to live a  
slave.

LIBERTY, and INDEPENDENCY.

THE world's all-envy'd honours I de-  
spise,  
And all the pomps that dazzle vulgar eyes;  
*Proud palaces*, like fatal rocks, I shun, [done.  
Where, for one fav'd, ten thousand are un-  
As others follow, I avoid the court,  
Which seems to me a funeral resort  
Of splendid courtiers, that at heart bemoan,  
Their liberties interred in a throne.  
Far from this rock, this mighty tomb, I reign  
An independent monarch in my soul;  
With will, and power equal, I maintain  
An empire, which no mortal can controul.  
Kings are but kings, whilst the more godlike I  
Am what I am, and all vain pow'r defy.

A brisk Country PARSON'S Answer to a beau-  
tiful young Lady, who sent him her Com-  
pliments on the Ten of Hearts.

YOUR compliments, lady, I pray you  
forbear,  
Old English service is much more sincere;  
You sent me ten hearts, the tithe's only  
mine, [nine.  
So give me one heart, and burn t'other

On a LADY'S Picture.

QUÆ dea sublimi rapitur per inania  
curru?

An *Juno*, an *Pallas*, num *Venus* ipsa venit?  
Si genus inspicias, *Juno*; si scripta, *Minerva*;  
Si spectes oculos, mater amoris erit.

English'd,

What goddess see we riding in the air?  
Did *Pallas*, *Juno*, *Venus*, seem more fair?  
If blood, she's *Juno*; if bright works you  
prize,  
She's *Pallas*; but she's *Venus*, if fine eyes.

ONE THING wanting.

WHEN once a king enquir'd (no mat-  
ter who)  
How many requisites in war would do,

The monarch tho't the statesman had been  
funny, [money.

Who answer'd, 'Three, Sir; money, money,  
But right he answer'd, as affairs went then;  
For money would procure allies and men.

Our modern m——rs keep up the tone,  
And, 'money, money, money,' cries each one.  
But here the difference is; these modern great  
Buy only promises whene'er they treat.  
Tho' money once suffic'd, we must allow,  
Some farther requisite is wanting now;  
Some bigger quality to play our part:—  
Say P——, is it honesty or art?

On cutting down the Elms in the College-  
Green in Bristol.

MUST I no more enjoy the cool retreat,  
Shelter'd from winter's cold, and  
summer's heat, [shade?  
No more soft whisp'rings, and no grateful  
The cruel man has exercis'd his trade;  
Destroy'd those ranks that once were so en-  
tire,

To mend his shatter'd tenements and fire.  
No army stood so regular as they,  
Not stood so firm—they never ran away.  
At ev'ry stroke whilst all their fate be-  
moan'd, [groan'd:  
The nymph that dwelt within, sad *Ulmus*,  
*Earth* and the planter, and the nymph agree  
To beg of death to issue his decree.

Like them he grew from low to high  
estate, [weight.  
Like them he fell, and shocking was the  
Struck with a dart by death's unerring  
throw, [low.  
Alike they groan'd, and fell from high to  
The planter pleas'd, *Ulmus* the coffin found,  
Death fell'd the oak, earth keeps him under  
ground.

The GOLDEN PLOT.

GUY FAUX, no doubt, deserv'd to hang,  
And all the brethren of his gang;  
For bellish was their black design,  
Senate and king to undermine;  
And justly providence we praise,  
Which countermin'd such wicked ways.

But shall we give them absolution,  
Who sap the British constitution?  
Are they less culpable, in reason,  
Than Faux and Garnet were of treason?

Gold works as sure, tho' somewhat neater,  
Than sulphur, charcoal, and salt-petre;  
It blows up all, throughout the land,  
Which honesty and wisdom plann'd.

O save us, providence, at last,  
From this more fatal deadly blast;  
That Britain may be fully blest,  
And keep another annual feast.

The BREED changed.

BY ev'ry bird and beast of prey  
Our chickens were convey'd away:

For

For Britain's huge high-crested cocks,  
That trembled at a kite or Fox\*,  
Fat, heavy, home-fed, ben-peck'd, tame,  
Would not engage the Gallic game;  
Yet strutted if they up could pick,  
By chance, a strolling, neighbour's chick.  
How now! quoth BRUNSWICK, great  
and good,

'I like not much this barn-door brood;  
'For safety of our yard of fowls,  
'We might as well depend on owls;  
'How can the dastards be so base?  
'I'll have the HAWK to mend the race.'  
He said, and straight the HAWK he chose,  
No bird of prey to aught but foes:  
On these he soon comes fowling down,  
And wins the BRITISH yard renown;  
Thence hopes to chase the dunghill breed,  
That the old race of game may seed.

\* Not Capt. F—X.

To the brave Sir EDWARD HAWKE, Knight  
of the Bath, on his late glorious Victory at  
Sea.

O HAWKE! distinguish'd by a just ap-  
plause;  
Thou second Neptune in thy country's cause!  
In vain France sends her squadrons to en-  
slave,

While you look out to conquer and to save:  
In vain she boasts her rapine on the plain,  
While, at her coast, Britannia rules the  
main.

Still do I hear thy thund'ring cannons roar!  
Still see the ocean dy'd with Gallick gore!  
And dare, to thy immortal honour, tell  
Not cowards, by thy hand, but heroes sell.  
If to our foes we give the lustre due,  
Then think, brave Hawke, what glory waits  
on you! [grow!]

O may each year thy honour'd lawrels  
Fresh favours may the royal hand bestow!  
Tho' lion-like thou drub'st the stubborn foe,  
Thy soul rejoices not at human woe:  
Glad would you be, for troubled Europe's  
ease, [at peace.  
To sheath the sword, and see the world

#### An ODE to LYCIDAS.

WHY, Lycidas, shou'd man be vain,  
If bounteous heav'n hath made  
him great,

Why look with insolent disdain,  
On those undeck'd with wealth and state?  
Can splendid robes, or beds of down,  
Or costly gems to deck the hair,  
Can all the glories of a crown  
Give health, or smooth the brow of care?  
The scepter'd prince, the burden'd slave,  
The humble and the haughty die;  
The poor, the rich, the base, the brave,  
In dust without distinction lie.  
Go, search the tombs where monarchs rest,  
Who once the richest glories wore,

Fled is that grandeur they possess'd,  
And all their greatness is no more.  
So glides the meteor thro' the sky,  
And sweeps along a gilded train,  
But when its short-liv'd beauties die,  
Dissolves to common air again.

A supportable MISFORTUNE. Imitated  
from MARTIAL.

MORE sweet Erotion seem'd, and fair,  
Than blooms that scent the vernal  
air,

Than virgin lily's radiant hue,  
Or softest down, or pearly dew?  
And breath'd such fragrance, such perfume,  
As roses that in *Paeon* bloom.

O! snatch'd—, for ever snatch'd away!  
To fate a lovely tender prey!  
Entomb'd with thee my pleasures lie,  
My mirth, my love, my raptures die!

Scarce cold within the sacred urn,  
Erotion sleeps, whom thus I mourn,  
Yet *Corvus* in a rage appears  
To hear my sighs, and see my tears,  
And cries, 'Why this affected show  
'Of grief, these images of woe?  
'What means this tearing of the hair?  
'This solemn face of deep despair?  
'Can'st thou one sign of sorrow see,  
'One mark of real grief in me?  
'Yet I've interr'd a beauteous bride,  
'Her fortune ample—as her pride;  
'Of sober sense, and anxious thought  
'To magnify the wealth she brought:  
'Yet I survive a loss so great,  
'And seem contented with my fate.

Thrice happy *Corvus*! blissful hour!  
To lose a wife, and gain a dow'r:  
What patience *Jove* to *Corvus* gives!  
He gets a thousand pound——Yet lives!

To FULVIA, Singing.

THO' time on the features of *Fulvia*  
hath fed,

And mow'd down the roses that bloom'd  
in her face,

Tho' the pale in her cheeks hath supplanted  
the red,

And her beauties to wrinkles and horror  
give place:

Yet *Fulvia* in spite of her person and age,  
Well-suited to chill the most amorous  
breast,

While she tortures our sight, she our ears  
can engage,

With a voice, too divine to be justly ex-  
press'd.

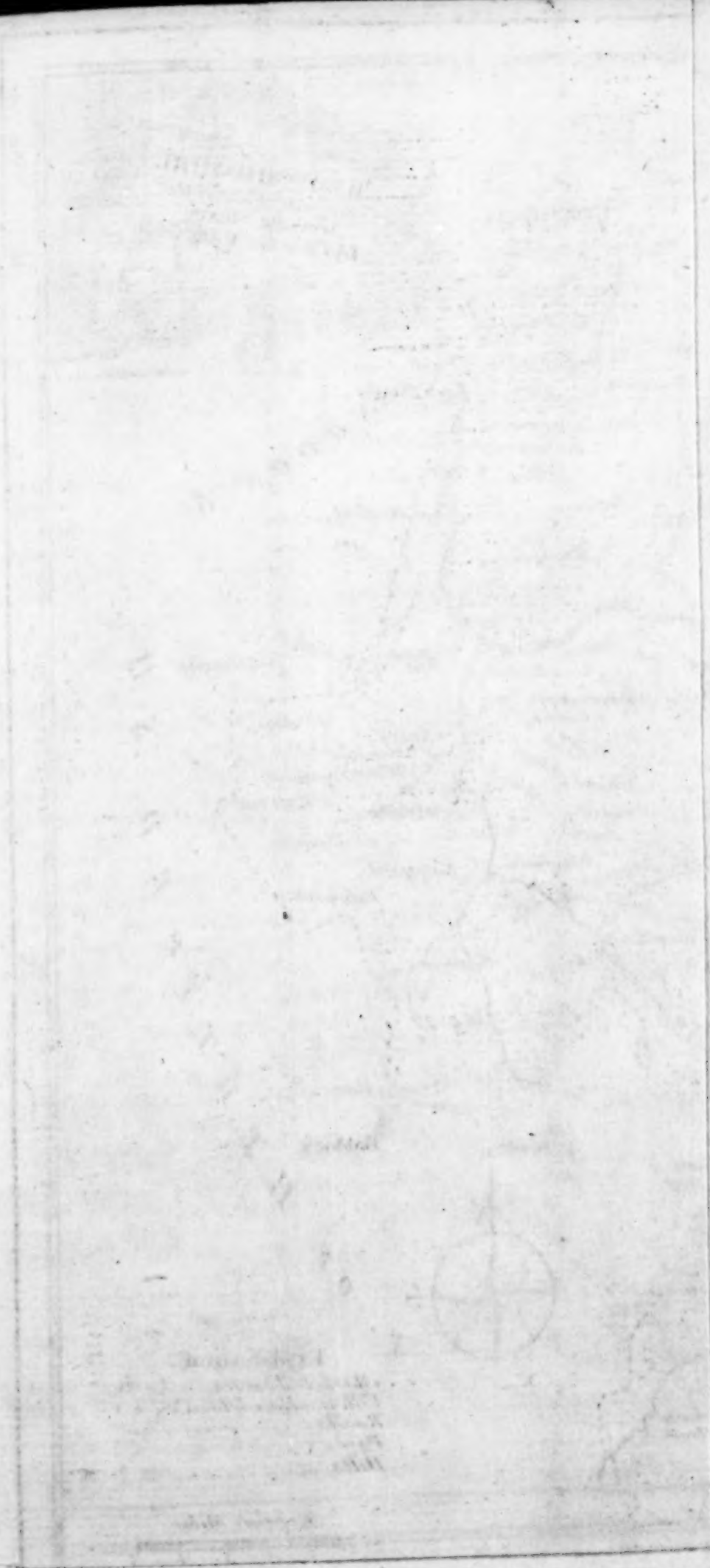
So fiddles, with vermin and time half-de-  
cay'd,

Discolour'd, and rotten, and dusty, and  
foul,

If touch'd into voice, are surprizingly made  
To emit such a sound, as may ravish the  
soul.

THE





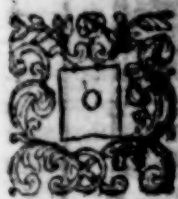


BEDFORDSHIRE  
Engraved from an  
Accurate Survey  
By T. Kitchin 1781

Explanation.  
Market Towns  
Villages Hamlets &c.  
Roads



# T H E Monthly Chronologer.



On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the High Court of Justiciary met again at *Edinburgh* for the Trial of Provost *Stuart*. The Jury consisted of Gentlemen of Property in the Shire, and Burghers of the City: And after 4 Days and 4 Nights spent in hearing the Evidence on both Sides, they unanimously found their Verdict *Not Guilty*, and delivered it in Court on Monday the 2d Instant. At the Opening of this second Trial, the Provost insisted on a Reimbursement of the great Expence he had been put to during the first; which, for Want of Precedent, was rejected. (See p. 349, 385.)

According to a List sent from one on board the *Devonshire*, there were 112 of the *English* killed in the late Action at Sea, and 479 wounded; besides those on board the *Purmouth* and *Tilbury*, of which there was no Account. (See p. 482.)

The following Particulars, relating to the gallant Admiral *Hawke*, we doubt not will be agreeable to our Readers. This Gentleman's Father was of *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*, and a Barrister of *Lincoln's-Inn*, where the Admiral was born. His Mother (whose present Name is *Sbarpe*, and Sister to the late Col. *Bladen*, Commissioner of Trade) now lives in *York*, and is a Native of that County. Mr. *Hawke* was made Captain of the *Flamborough* Man of War at *Jamaica*, by Sir *Chaloner Ogle*; and his Commission as such bears Date March 20, 1733. He commanded the *Berwick* Man of War in the Action in the *Mediterranean*, under *Matthews* and *Lescock*. And when the Affair of those two ill-matched Admirals was before the late House of Commons, all the Witnesses concurred in the gallant Behaviour of Capt. *Hawke*, who was made a Rear-Admiral at the last Promotion. (See p. 339.)

The Act to prevent vexatious Suits and Arrests expiring about this Time, and not having been continued by the last Parliament, occasioned a mighty Harvest for the Pettifoggers and Bailiffs; Multitudes being sent to Spunging-Houses and Prisons for Trifles: One in particular was arrested for 7 Farthings; and many more must have gone to Goal, had it not been for Collections made for them by charitable People. This occasion'd a Dispute in the Papers about reviving the forementioned Act; one Side insisting on the Necessity of it to pre-  
November, 1747

vent Oppressions from merciless Creditors, and the other arguing against it, on Account of the Difficulties it would lay honest Dealers and little Shopkeepers under, if they cou'd not with Ease recover their small Debts; and yet offering some Regulations in favour of small Debtors.

We were inform'd, that there was now a Dispute between two Parties concerning the sinking Pier of the New Bridge, how to support, uphold, and maintain it from sinking any more for the future. One Party is of Opinion, that laying on a greater Weight than ordinary, will press it down to its proper Bearings. The other Party is of a contrary Opinion, for this Reason, That pressing so much harder upon the Springs, will not only force out the Quick-Sands with more Violence, and widen the Passages, but will cause them to burst out in many other Places; which, instead of mending a bad Foundation, will make it much worse; for it is impossible to sink it below the Springs, and it will be very difficult to come at the Foundation to under-pin it. Therefore, as they have neglected to build it upon Piles, they have no other Way now to support, uphold, and maintain it but by Geometry, that instead of pressing harder upon so sandy a Foundation, must ease it of a great deal of the Burthen it now bears. And further they are of Opinion, that there must be good Oak Planks, tounge'd close together, well shod with Iron, droye down as deep as possible below the Foundation, to confine the Sands from washing out with the Springs. But as this Geometrical Contrivance of supporting so great a Weight under Water is somewhat new, it is to be hoped these Hints will put them upon informing themselves of it, which if slighted and neglected, this Pier must remain in a sinking Condition, and they may have new Arches to build every 7 Years. This ought to be done before the new Arches are turn'd, because of the shaking. (See p. 434, 435.)

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Mr. *Schomberg*, Lieut. on board the *Sussex* Man of War, Capt. *Pratten*, came Express from *Portsmouth* to the Lords of the Admiralty, with the agreeable News of the safe Arrival of that Ship, and the six following from the *Leeward Islands*, at *Spithead*, viz. the *Bedford*, *Jubber*, and the *Vernon*; *Manley*, both from *Barbadoes*; the *Peggy* and *Jenny*, *Long*, and the *Litchfield*; *Maitland*, both from *Antigua*; the *Reynolds* land;

X 2 X

land, Kiddel, from St. Kitt's, and the *Queen of Hungary*, Mainard, from Newis. (See p. 481.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

His Majesty's Ship the *Centurion*, Capt. Peter Denis, Commander, arrived at Spithead, with the *Walpole*, *Pelham*, and *Augusta*, East-India Ships, and Trade from Lisbon. On the 19th ult. he fell in with 7 Sail of the scatter'd French West-India Fleet, in Lat. 41. 00. N. 120 Leagues W. of Lisbon, and took 3 of them. On the 20th he saw 8 more of the said Fleet, and took 4. On the 30th he retook the *Allen* of *Pensilvania*, laden with Tobacco for London, which had been taken by the *Grand-Biche* Privateer, and was carrying into *Morlaix*. The Names of the French Ships taken are as follows, viz. *le Hercule* of 240 Tons, *le Royal Philip* of 260, *St. Annetta* of 230, *le St. Dominique* of 250, *le Margaritha* of 200, *le Charon* of 160, and *la Mutine* of 130 Tons. A French Frigate, call'd the *Castor*, belonging to the same Squadron, was taken by Capt. Daniel of the *Hampshire*; and two more Ships of the same Fleet, by the *Norfolk* and *Princess Carolina*.

The Squadron which is sail'd for the East-Indies, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Boscawen, consists of the

Guns

Namure,	of 74	Rear-Ad. Boscawen.
		Capt. Marshall.
<i>Vigilante</i> ,	64	<i>Liste</i> .
<i>Deptford</i> ,	60	<i>Lecke</i> .
<i>Pembroke</i> ,	60	<i>Tincker</i> .
<i>Ruby</i> ,	50	<i>Knight</i> .
<i>Chester</i> ,	50	<i>Spry</i> .
<i>Deal-Castle</i> ,	20	<i>Lloyd</i> .
<i>Swallow Sloop</i> ,	14	<i>Rauxior</i> .
<i>Apollo Hospital Ship</i> ,		<i>Wilson</i> .
<i>A Bomb</i>	12	<i>Preston</i> .

And a Bomb Tender.

The Ships already in India, under Rear-Admiral Griffin, are as follows, viz. the *Princess Mary*, *Medway*, *Exeter*, and *York*, of 60 Guns each; the *Winchester*, *Harwich*, *Eltham*, and *Preston*, of 50 Guns each; the *Medway's-Prize*, and *Pearl*, each of 40 Guns; and the *Lively*, of 20 Guns.

TUESDAY, 10.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty's Pleasure was signified to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House, and chuse a Speaker. They accordingly return'd, and unanimously chose the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; who had been Speaker to the three preceding Parliaments, in all, 20 Years.

THURSDAY, 12.

At a Meeting of the Governors of the Sons of the Clergy, at the Chapter-House

in St. Paul's Church-Yard, his Grace Dr. Herring, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, was unanimously elected President, in the Room of the late Archbishop.

The King went to the House of Peers, when the House of Commons presented the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; their Speaker, to his Majesty, for his Approbation; after which his Majesty opened the present Session of Parliament with a most gracious Speech to both Houses. (Which see, p. 515.)

FRIDAY, 13.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Holland. General Ligonier arrived in Town the same Day.

The Rt. Hon. the House of Peers presented their humble Address to his Majesty, in Answer to his Speech from the Throne. (See the Address, p. 516.)

SATURDAY, 14.

The Subscription for raising the Supply to the Government, being Six Millions of Annuities at 4 per Cent. to which will be annexed a Lottery for 600,000 l. on the like Interest, to consist of 60,000 Tickets at 10 l. each, was opened at the Treasury, and at Sir John Barnard's in Birchin-Lane; and there was very soon a much larger Sum raised than what was required; so that, it is said, some of those who subscribed large Sums must be curtailed, that each Subscriber may share in the Advantage of this Loan. Every Person subscribing 1000 l. Stock, to have 10 Tickets given him as an Encouragement.

MONDAY, 16.

Four of the 7 Malefactors condemned the two last Sessions at the Old Bailey, (see p. 435, 482.) were this Day executed at Tyburn, viz. Hosea Youell, the Jew, for the Robbery and Murder of Capt. Johns, (see p. 435, 436.) Puryour and Fuller, condemned on the Smuggling Act, and George Lancaster for forging a Sailor's Assignment. Wells for Sheep-stealing is to be transported for 14 Years; and Swannick and Bailey, for a Street-Robbery, were respited. Youell was hung in Chains.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. late Governor of Barbadoes, who came home in the *Sussex* Man of War, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's, and met with a most gracious Reception.

This Night, about Nine o'Clock, as the two Under Turnkeys went into the Apartment to view the Irons of the four noted Smugglers in Maidstone Goal, they knocked down one, and the other they secured; then they went to the Goaler's Apartment and knock'd him down; at the same Time, after a Signal given by a Huzza, there entered four Men arm'd with Cutlasses and Pistols,



Pistols, who brought the Smugglers out, and went about thirty Rods, where they had Horfes in waiting, and rid off huzzaging through many Villages towards Canterbury.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

The Hon. House of Commons presented their humble Address to the King. (See the Address, p. 521.)

THURSDAY, 19.

The Princess of Wales's Birth-Day was celebrated, when her Royal Highness entered into the 29th Year of her Age.

SUNDAY, 22.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 21. Capt. Knowler, of his Majesty's Ship the *Bridgewater*, being on a Cruise on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 49 : 28 North, Cape-Clear bearing N. E. 1 half E. about 60 Leagues, fell in with a French Privateer, call'd the *Jason*, of Bayonne, which he took, after an Engagement of two Hours, and has brought her into Kinsale; she is a new Ship, and built to carry 20 Guns, but came out with no more than 16 Eight Pounders; and, when she began to engage, had 207 Men on board. They were within Musket-shot of each other during the whole Engagement, and some Time board and board. The Captain of the Privateer, and 24 Men, were kill'd, and 35 wounded; and on board the *Bridgewater*, two Men were kill'd, and 8 wounded, one of whom is since dead.

The Court went into Mourning for the late Duchess Dowager of Brunswick Blackenburg Wolfenbuttle.

MONDAY, 23.

The Drawing of the State-Lottery began at Guild-Hall.

A Bill was order'd into Parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 23. Capt. Shirley, of his Majesty's Ship the *Dover*, being on a Cruise in the Soundings, on the 16th Instant, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, saw a Sail under his Lee Bow, to which he gave Chase, and about Nine came up with her, when she ply'd the *Dover* with her Stern Chase, as the *Dover* did her with her Bow Chase: At Twelve o'Clock the *Dover* brought down her Main-top-mast, which carried with it her Fore-top-mast, upon which she struck: She is called the *Jean Frederick* of St. Malo's, mounts twenty-two Guns, and carried two hundred Men. She is a new Ship, and this her first Cruise; had been out but five Days, and had taken nothing. She is brought into Falmouth.

TUESDAY, 24.

This Night a Fire broke out at a Chymist's near King Edward's Stairs in Wapping, which consumed and damaged several Houses,

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Nov. 24.

Very early this Morning arrived the *Tyger* Privateer, Capt. Siex, and the *Tygers* Privateer, —, both from a Cruise, and have brought in the *Conqueror* Privateer of St. Sebastian's, of 20 Guns, Nine Pounders, and 230 Men. The *Tyger* took her after three Hours Engagement, in which between thirty and forty Spaniards were killed, and only one Man killed and one wounded of the English. This Privateer had been five Days out of St. Sebastian's, and the Day before she met with the *Tyger*, took the *Sally*, *Mesnard*, from London to Philadelphia, very richly laden with Bale Goods, which the Privateer sent for St. Sebastian's. The *Sally* sailed for Torbay with Admiral Boscawen, but parted from him 60 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard in a Gale of Wind.

The Merchants and Insurers of this City began a Subscription soon after for a handsome Piece of Plate to be presented to Capt. Siex of the *Tyger* Privateer of Bristol, in Reward for his good Services in taking two French Privateers, one of 26 Guns 300 Men, the other of 20 Guns and 230 Men, viz. the *Conqueror* of St. Sebastian's.

#### MARRIAGES.

William Browning, Esq; to Miss Shipton, of Watford in Hertfordshire.—Rev. Mr. Clark, to Miss Blen owe, of Hayes in Middlesex.—Charles Bettesworth, of Luton in Bedfordshire, Esq; to Miss Sally Temple.—Mr. Richard Leeds, a wealthy Coal Merchant in the Borough, to Miss Margaret Crump, of Peckham.—Capt. Gregory, a Commander in the Royal Navy, to Miss Cecilia Wyndham, an Heiress of 20,000 l. Fortune.—Thomas Brackenbury, of Spi'sby in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Ofter.—Stephen Miller, Esq; of Hertfordshire, to Miss Amelia Berkley of Bedfordshire.—Henry Burton, Esq; of Malden in Essex, to Miss Jane Hutchen-son, of Chestnut in Hertfordshire.—John Leeds, Esq; to Mrs. Isabella Pearson of Mile-End.—Charles Cockburn, Esq; Capt. in Lord Henry Beauchamp's Reg. to Miss Holford of Brentford-Butts.—Hugh Stanley, of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, Esq; to Miss Beoth, Niece to the Earl of Warrington.—Morris Morgan, Esq; to Miss Edwin.—Nicholas Rowe, Esq; of Eaton, to Miss Shewell, of Bishopsgate-Street.—Mr. Francis Say, an eminent Upholsterer on Ludgate-Hill, to Miss Mary Delafield, Daughter of Mr. Erasmus Delafield, an eminent Upholsterer in Fleet-Street.—Dr. Richard Martin, a Prebendary of Hertford, to Miss Hambleton, of Oxford.—Merridith, Esq; Grandson to Sir William Merridith, of Cheshire, Bart. to Miss Cheatham.—Rev. Mr.

*Joseph Trapp*, to the Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. *Abbot*: He was married but three Days before his Father's Death.—*William Dowdeswell*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Teuchbury*, to Miss *Codrington*, Sister to Sir *William Codrington*, Bart.—Sir *Philip Herbert Packington*, Bart. to Miss *Louisa Sutton*—*James Andrews*, Esq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from the *West-Indies*, to Miss *Alice Harman*, of *Edmonton*.

## DEATHS.

**D**R. *Samuel Green*, Prebendary of *Worcester Cathedral*.—Rev. Mr. *Brooksbank*, first Rector of *St. Matthew's, Bethnal-Green*.—Hon. Col. *Rambouillet*, of the first Reg. of Foot-Guards.—*William Tindall*, Esq; at his fine Seat at *Walkam-Green*.—*James Herlebury*, Esq; near *Bletchingly* in *Surrey*, possess'd of a large Estate in *Sussex*.—Rt. Hon. the Lady *Henrietta Lumley Saunderson*, third Daughter of the Earl of *Scarborough*, aged 16.—Mr. *Richard Warner*, at his House in *Hatton-Garden*, formerly an eminent Goldsmith at *Holbourn-Bridge*.—Lady *Betty Lowther*, at *Chelsea*.—Rev. Mr. *William Bisset*, Elder Brother of the Collegiate Church of *St. Catherine* by the *Tower*, and Rector of *Whiston* in *Northamptonshire*.—Rev. Dr. *Broderick*, Rector of *Islip* in *Oxfordshire*.—*Charles Calson*, Esq; a Bachelor, aged 86, possess'd of a large Estate in *Hampshire*; He has left 1000*l.* for the Relief of Poor Debtors in the several Goals in the Kingdom, for their Support this Winter.—Mr. *George Townsend*, an eminent Wholesale Linen-Draper, in *Cornhill*, many Years one of the Common Council Men and Deputy of that Ward.—Lieut. Gen. *Williamson*, Governor of the Forts of *Gravesend* and *Tilbury*, and Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of the *Tower of London*.—*Peter Lekeup*, Esq; Joint Solicitor of the Treasury with Mr. *Sbarpe*.—Lady *Williams*, Relict of Sir *John Williams*, formerly Lord Mayor of *London*.—Rev. Mr. *Allen*, senior Fellow of *Sidney-Sussex College*, *Cambridge*.—Mr. *Whitton*, Register to the Governors of the *Charter-House*.—*Humbry Worley Birch*, Esq; formerly an eminent Counsellor in the Court of *King's-Bench*.—Mr. *Nichols*, Manciple of the *Charter-House*.—*Francis Farukes*, Esq; formerly Representative for *Knaresthorpe* in *Yorkshire*.—Rev. Dr. *Joseph Trapp*, Rector of *Harlington* in *Middlesex*, Minister of the united Parishes of *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street*, and *St. Leonard, Foster-Lane*, Tuesday Lecturer of *St. Lawrence, Jewry*, and Half Lecturer of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*; a Gentleman well known to the learned World by his Theological, Critical and Poetical Writings: He was formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of *Oxford*.—*Cornelius Waterfen*, Esq; aged 98, at *Thorp* in

*Nottinghamshire*, who had been in the Commission of the Peace upwards of 60 Years.—Rt. Hon. *Margaret Lady Nairn*, in *Scotland*.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**D**R. *Thomas Herring*, Archbishop of *York*, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*, in the Room of the late Archbishop *Potter*.—Mr. *Smith*, presented to the Rectory of *Foots-Cray* in *Kent*.—Dr. *Hutton*, Bishop of *Bangor*, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of *York*.—Mr. *Eden*, Archdeacon of *Winchester*, made a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Worcester*.—*Hugh Alder*, B. D. presented to the Rectory of *Adlington*, *St. Gregory*, in *Derbyshire*.—Mr. *James Creed*, to the Rectory of *Amerton* in *Hertfordshire*.—Mr. *Lyttleton*, to the Rectory of *Eaton-Bridge*, in *Hampshire*.—Mr. *Backhouse*, elected by the University of *Cambridge* to the Living of *Irnbam* in *Lincolnshire*.—Mr. *Andrews*, presented to the Rectory of *Whiston* in *Northamptonshire*, in the Room of the late Mr. *Bisset*.—Mr. *Henry Delafont*, to the Rectory of *Harnborough* in *Hants*.—Dr. *Hulse*, to the Rectory of *St. Michael's* *Arlington* in *Kent*.—Dr. *Zachary Pearse*, Rector of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, promoted to the See of *Bangor*.—Mr. *Philip Arbutnot*, presented to the Rectory of *Spalding* in *Kent*.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**S**Tratford *Eyre*, Esq; Governor of *Galway*, made Vice-Admiral of *Connaught*.—Rev. Dr. *Paris*, Master of *Sidney-College*, *Cambridge*, chosen Vice-Chancellor of that University for the Year ensuing.—Rev. *Humbry Owen*, M.A. Fellow of *St. John's-College*, *Oxford*, chosen Principal Keeper of the *Bodleian Library*, in that University.—*Henry Ballendine*, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the *Black Rod*, Knighted by his Majesty.—The brave Rear-Admiral *Edward Hawke*, made a Knight of the *Bath*.—Hon. *Robert Nugent*, Esq; made Comptroller of the Household to the Prince of *Wales*.—Mr. *Wright*, an eminent Attorney at Law, made Joint Solicitor of the Treasury.—Lord *Delaware*, made Governor of *Tilbury-Fort*.

## Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

**F**RANCIS *Wiston*, of *St. Clement's*, *Middlesex*, Mercer.—*John Bold*, of the *Haymarket*, Victualler.—*John Burnside*, of *London*, Dealer.—*Silvester Oliver*, jun. of *Huntingtonshire*, Butcher and Dealer.—*Thomas Kilby*, of *Holborn*, Vintner.—*Edward Hulitt*, of *Rotterbithe*, Glazier.—*James Worsedale*, late of *Broad-street*, *London*, Painter.—*Sarah Neave*, the younger, of the Parish of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, *London*, Slop-seller.—*John Woodhouse*, of *King's-Lynn*, in *Norfolk*, Ropemaker.—*Joseph Jelfe*, late of *Dursley*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Grocer.

PRICES



# PRICES of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	Cent. 1/4 per Cent.	Cent. 1/4 per Cent.	B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bill of Mortality from Oct. 27. to Nov. 24.
1	121 1/2	161	100	97	94 1/2	93	91	81 81	245 a 25	2 2 6	N.W.	fair	brift. { Males 601 { 1113
2	121 1/2	161	100	97	94 1/2	93	91	82 81	245 a 25	2 2 6	N.W.	fair	brift. { Femal. 512 { 1113
3	121 1/2	161	100	95	94 1/2	93	91	81	255	2 2 6	N.N.W.	fair	Buried { Males 1008 { 2084
4	121 1/2	161	100	95	94 1/2	93	91	81	248 a 26	2 2 6	N.	fair	Buried { Femal. 1076 { 2084
5	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	268 a 25	2 2 6	S.W.	fair	Died under 2 Years old 177
6	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	258	2 2 6	W. by N.	cloudy	Between 2 and 5— 67
7	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	258	2 2 6	W.	cloudy	5 and 10— 50
8	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	258	2 2 6	S.W.	foggy	10 and 20— 193
9	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 24	2 2 6	S.W.	heavy	20 and 30— 214
10	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 22	2 2 6	S.W.	gloomy	30 and 40— 240
11	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 23	2 2 6	N.E. by N.	millling	40 and 50— 196
12	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 23	2 2 6	E.S.E.	heavy	50 and 60— 124
13	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 23	2 2 6	S.S.E.	cloudy	60 and 70— 103
14	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 23	2 2 6	E.	cloudy	70 and 80— 47
15	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	228 a 23	2 2 6	W.N.W.	mild	80 and 90— 4
16	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	81	215 a 22	2 2 6	S.W. hard	windy r.	90 and 100— 2084
17	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	228 a 21	2 2 6	W. by S.	mild	Within the Walls 197
18	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	218 a 22	2 2 6	W.S.W.	fine	Without the Walls 470
19	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	208	2 2 6	S.W.	windy	In Mid. and Surrey 990
20	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	208 a 18	2 2 6	S.W.	fa. win. r.	City & Sub. W. off. 427
21	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	208 a 18	2 2 6	W.	fair	
22	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	208 a 18	2 2 6	W.N.W.	fine	
23	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	83	208 a 21	2 2 6	W.	hazy	Weekly Nov. 3 2084
24	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	83	218 a 23	2 2 6	N.W.	fair rain	485
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28	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	218 a 23	2 2 6	S.	fine	2084
29	121 1/2	161	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	91	82	228 a 24	2 2 6	S.W.	hazy	Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 8d.
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**B**OTH Armies in *Flanders* being gone into Winter Quarters, as mentioned in our last, and *M. Lowendabl* having gone to *Paris*, and *M. Saxe* preparing to follow him thither very soon, in order to assist at a General Council for concerting the Operations of the next Campaign, nothing material has lately happened in that Country; but in *Italy*, we have had an Account since our last of Marshal *Bellisle's* having so far proceeded in his Expedition as to effectuate the Relief of the Castle of *Ventimiglia*; for after he had forced all the Out-Posts possessed by the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese*, General *Leutrum* found it necessary to retire with his Army from *Campo Rosso* to *Bordighera*, leaving a small Body of Troops in the Town of *Ventimiglia* to cover his Retreat, which, after defending themselves for some Time, were at last obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, so that the *French* are again in Possession of the Town of *Ventimiglia*, and have furnished the Castle with every Thing it stood in need of. After this successful Expedition, the Armies on both Sides began to retire into Winter Quarters, and Marshal *Bellisle* was soon to set out for *Paris* to assist at the Council abovementioned.

On the other Hand, the Duke *de Richlieu* has failed in an Attack he made on *Campo Fredo*, having been repulsed, and at last obliged to return to *Genoa*, after having lost above 500 Men in the Expedition. And the Success of the *Genoise* in *Corfica*, mentioned in our last, has since been contradicted; for their Troops were, it seems, obliged to return to *Bastia* on Account of the advanced Season, without attempting to attack or besiege *St. Fiorenza*; so that the Malecontents under Col. *Rivarola* are still in Possession of some Part of that Island.

A Congress has been agreed to by all the Parties engaged in the War, for endeavouring to restore Peace to *Europe*, which is to meet at *Aix-la-Chapelle* about the End of next Month, and Passports for the respective Ministers have been mutually exchanged; but no one preliminary Article, not so much as a Suspension of Arms, even during the Congress, has as yet been settled. (See p. 512.)

The Tranquillity of the Province of *Holland* has of late been very much disturbed by Mobs and tumultuous Assemblies among the People, on Account of the Posts and Offices in their respective Cities, many of which are very lucrative, and have, as People say, been of late bestowed by the Magistrates on their own Relations and favourite Servants, without any Regard to their Capacity; which is highly probable, as the Magistrates of most of the

Cities of *Holland* are not chosen by the People, but by a select Number of Families in each City. These Posts and Offices, the People say, ought to be sold to the highest Bidder, and the Price applied to the publick Service; and at *Rotterdam* they forced their Magistrates to publish a Placaert for this Purpose; but it was soon after declared void by the Stadtholder, and the People enjoined to be quiet till some proper Regulations should be made by him and the States General; which has since been settled, and imports, That for the future no Post or Employment shall be disposed of to any but those, who shall be capable and do exercise it themselves: That no Pension upon such Employments shall be granted or promised to any other Person; and that those who shall be put into such Employments, shall previously take an Oath for the due Execution of the same. With this the People seem to be in some Degree pleased; and as the Stadtholdership is now made Hereditary in the Family of the Prince of *Orange*, the internal Tranquillity of the Country seems to be, for the present at least, restored. (See p. 519.)

The Subsidy Treaty between *France* and *Sweden* has been lately renewed, and great Remittances made by the Way of *Hamburg* to *Stockholm* towards the first Payment. A new Treaty of Commerce between those two Crowns is likewise in Agitation, and it is thought will very soon be concluded.

According to Advices from *Petersburgh*, the Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Court of *London*, concerning the Auxiliaries, runs in the following Terms; "Tho' his Majesty the King of *Great-Britain*, and her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, by Means of the Treaty of defensive Alliance, concluded in 1742, and happily still subsisting, have reciprocally promised each other to employ their Care and Efforts, principally, that the Tranquillity of *Europe* might be preserved; yet his Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, to give each other fresh Marks of their Friendship, and sincere Desire to proceed always unanimously for the Surety of their common Allies, to guard themselves against uncertain Incidents, that may happen this Year, and be in a State of Precaution, have given full Power to *John Earl of Hyndford*, *Alexis Count Bestucheff Rumin*, &c. and *Michael Count Woronzow*, which Ministers, after several Days Conferences, agreed upon the following Articles:

I. Her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias* without regard to any Hope that may be entertained concerning the Conferences of Pacification, between the Powers at War,  
engages



engages herself, in order to second the Views of his *Britannick* Majesty, to keep in Readiness, during the Course of this War, upon the Frontiers of *Livonia* next to *Lithuania*, a Body of 50,000 Foot, and moreover 40 or 50 Gallies, properly equipped and manned, upon the said Coast, so that they may act upon the first Requisition made by his *Britannick* Majesty, in such Places as Necessity may require, in order to assist his Majesty's Allies: Provided, however, that the said Corps shall not begin to march, till after the Terms and Conditions are agreed on, upon which they shall be sent.

II. His *Britannick* Majesty agrees on his Part, in order to furnish the Expence which the Maintenance of the Troops and Gallies shall cause to the Empress of all the *Russias*, to pay her, at once, for this Year, 100,000*l. Sterling*, as soon as the Ratification of this Convention shall be exchanged.

III. In case his *Britannick* Majesty shall

please to retain the said Corps during the next Year, under the Conditions settled by the present Convention, his Majesty engages to give timely Notice of it; that is to say, in the Month of *November* in the current Year, in order that if his *Britannick* Majesty has no farther Occasion to keep the said Corps in that Country, it may be separated and altered as shall be thought convenient in the interior Part of the Empire.

IV. The Ratification of this Convention shall be exchanged at *Petersburgh*, in the Term of two Months, or sooner, if possible. In Witness whereof, we, the said Ministers, have made two exact Copies of this Convention, containing the preceding Articles; and by our full Power, we have signed, and affixed to them our Seals.

Done at *St. Petersburg*, June 12, 1747.

Sign'd HYNDFORD.  
C. R. BESTUCHEFF.  
WORONZOW.

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